

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY DECEMBER 27, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2654

## LABOR NEEDED IN DEVELOPING THE TERRITORY

**Governor Carter Tells the People of the Mainland Some Truths About the Conditions In Hawaii.**

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior is that which takes up and deals with the labor problems confronting the planters of Hawaii. In the digest of the Governor's report, first printed exclusively in the Advertiser of Saturday, there was contained a couple of extracts from the labor chapter. The Governor's views, as set forth at length, follow:

"Most tropical sugar-growing countries either possess an indigenous laboring population, available for the cultivation of sugar cane, or have within easy reach people who are readily obtainable for tropical field work, and whose physique and constitution enable them to undertake such field work without fear of injury to their health.

"There is not such an indigenous population here to supply the demands, and the tendency of the native population is not toward field work. They make good mechanics, and a portion of these are engaged in a variety of trades, but agricultural labor appears to be distasteful to them, and the number employed on sugar estates is small. This being so, it has for many years been necessary to promote immigration of field laborers to the islands, and many come in small numbers.

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### ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

"Under the laws of the Kingdom and later of the Republic of Hawaii, immigration from European countries was assisted by the government and industrial interests of Hawaii. Since annexation to the United States it has entirely ceased, as assisted immigration is prohibited by the United States immigration laws, and it is quite impossible to direct a voluntary immigration from Europe direct to Hawaii, the great distance and expense of transportation being insurmountable obstacles in the way of such voluntary immigration.

"So far as the Europeans and Americans are concerned, it has, with one exception, been found that they were unfitted for tropical field work; they could not and would not perform it, and never for long labor as 'field hands.' The one exception noted is that of the Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores, who showed themselves capable of performing good field work. The improved condition of their own countries no longer necessitating emigration, these people show no disposition now to come to the islands, and even if they were willing to emigrate to Hawaii the laws of the United States would hinder them from receiving that assistance without which emigration would for them be impossible. And here it may be stated that if other Europeans can be found who could endure labor in the cane fields of Hawaii, the immigration laws would render them unable. The geographical position of these islands and the great distances which such emigrants would have to travel would necessitate their being assisted in ways which are prohibited by the laws, as they cannot themselves meet the cost. Of the Portuguese who originally came to Hawaii as assisted emigrants, those who did not go to the mainland have so prospered that now they do not engage to any large extent as plantation laborers, and their children, by the aid of the excellent Hawaiian free-school system, have fitted themselves for more congenial occupation than field labor affords.

### NATIVE LABOR IMPOSSIBLE.

"It must be remembered that the Hawaiian Islands are situated south of the Tropic of Cancer, between the nineteenth and twenty-first degrees of longitude, consequently on or about the same level with, for instance, Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, Hongkong, Bombay and Birmah, Cuba, Korea, and Mexico City.

"The impossibility of securing a sufficient supply of Hawaiian or other laborers able to endure the work in cane fields to feed the planters of these islands into a reliance on China and Japan for the necessary supply. The Chinese have always proved themselves to be a law-abiding, docile, and industrious people, but the United States exclusion laws shut out this nationality from Hawaii as soon as annexation became an accomplished fact, and the only present, practicable source of supply is Japan, though a small number have come from Korea.

"Since the annexation of these islands the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of agricultural field laborers has been very great. Chinese are absolutely prohibited, and while the Japanese still come, the number of immigrant laborers hardly balances the number of Chinese and Japanese who return monthly to their homes, and the scarcity of labor has enhanced its value.

"There exists in the minds of some, who are unfamiliar with the nature of field work in a tropical cane field, the impression that white men can perform the work, and that the proper way to conduct a sugar plantation is to divide the land into small lots and give them to white men to cultivate instead of doing the work of cultivation by day laborers working for a wage under one controlling management.

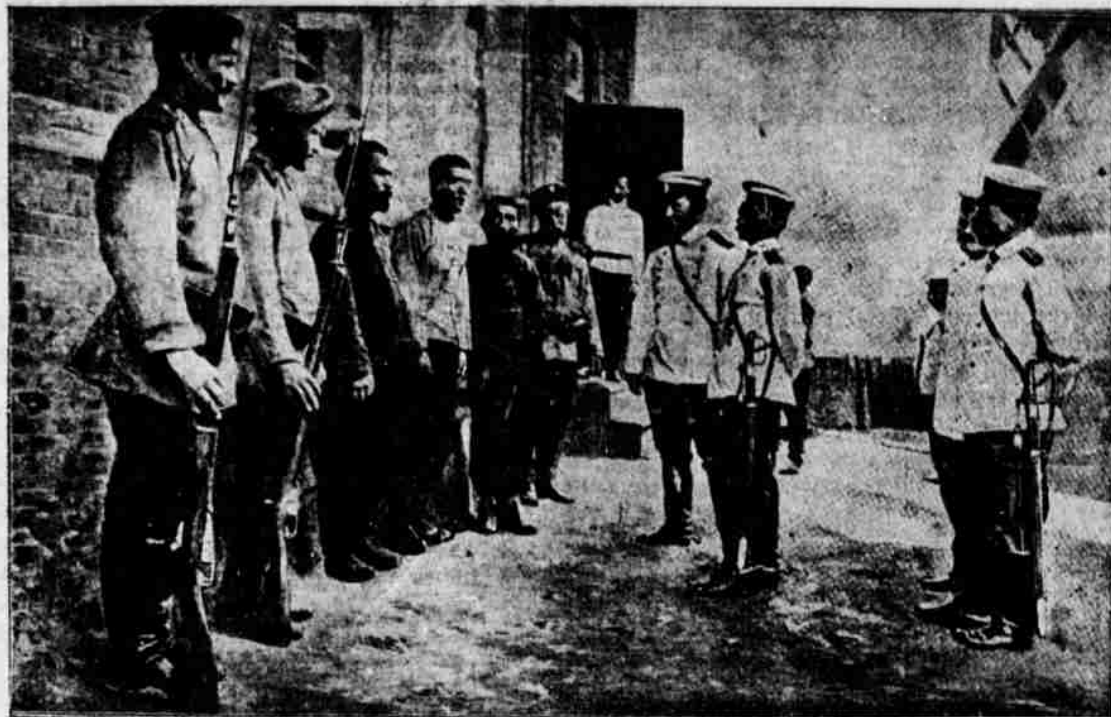
"A list of the nationalities that have tried field work in Hawaii has already been given. Today there are no white men laboring in cane fields here. Those who have tried it have never stayed by it for any length of time, and abundant evidence is forthcoming that the white man cannot and will not stand the work of tropical cane fields.

### AMERICANS A FAILURE.

"Some little time ago the management of the Ewa plantation, on the island of Oahu, decided to experiment with American farmers. Fifteen families of highly respectable people were carefully selected in the Western States, and all their expenses paid to the

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## CLOSING IN ON GEN. STOESEL



JAPANESE SPIES IN CHINESE GARB: AN INTERROGATION OF PRISONERS BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

## THE GARRISON IN TIGHT PLACE.

**Bases of Supply Cut Off By Japan.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CHEFOO, Dec. 27.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured strong positions behind Liaotishan, cutting off the supply bases of the Russian main force. The Japanese attacked the northern defenses on the 22nd and suffered heavy loss.

### KILLED A HUNDRED JAPANESE.

MUKDEN, Dec. 27.—Volunteers crossed the Shakhe river yesterday and surprised and killed 100 Japanese.

### STATESMEN TO VISIT PORT ARTHUR.

TOKIO, DEC. 27.—The Manshu Maru has sailed for Port Arthur with members of the Diet to view the progress of the siege.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Admiral Kamimura commands the flying squadron which has gone to meet Rodjestvensky. Togo's battleship squadron, with cruisers and destroyers follows within reach by wireless. It is believed that when Kamimura sights the Russian fleet he will notify Togo who will at once steam up and join in the battle.

### SEIZES RUSSIAN AMMUNITION.

PEKING, Dec. 24.—The Chinese government has seized 3,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition consigned to Russians in Tientsin and intended for Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The projected reforms include an extension of the power of the Zemstvos and an increase in the powers of the Land Council, thus crystallizing the views of the Witte Commission.

### ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

TOKIO Dec. 24.—The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur has captured the Houyan Shakon Heights after a desperate fight. General Kondratneko was killed and General Fock wounded during the fighting.

General Kondratneko is a major-general commanding the Seventh East Siberian Rifle Brigade.

General Fock is a major-general, commander of the Fourth East

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

The following cablegram was received last night by Japanese Consul Miki Saito from Minister Takahira at Washington:

"Washington, December 25.

"To Saito, Honolulu: Our Port Arthur besieging army reports that in the last few days the Russians were successively dislodged from their outposts on our right, all of which completely fell into our hands on the 25th inst.

"TAKAHIRA."

## DEATH OF EMINENT ENGLISH SCIENTIST

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Rev. J. M. Bacon is dead.

John Mackenzie Bacon, A. M., F. R. A. S., lecturer, scientist, and aeronaut, was born in 1846, being the son of John Bacon, M. A., and a grandson of John Bacon, R. A. He married Miss Gertrude Myers, who was a daughter of Rev. C. J. Myers, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was also Bacon's college. While in college Bacon was Foundation Scholar, and received the agrotat degree. He was ordained in 1870. He inaugurated and presided over many local institutions and took part in three eclipse expeditions of the British Astronomical Association, to Vadso, Lapland, in 1896; to Buxar, India, in 1898, and to Wadesboro, N. C., in 1900. He was in entire command of the last two expeditions. A large part of Professor Bacon's time was spent in experimenting in acoustics, meteorology and kindred subjects, largely in connection with ballooning exploits. A number of scientific papers on these and other topics came from Professor Bacon's pen, and with them, two books, published in 1902, "The Dominion of the Air," and "By Land and Sky." Professor Bacon's residence was at Coldash, Newbury, England.

### DAISY CETS HER DUKE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The wedding of Miss Daisy Leiter and the Duke of Suffolk occurred yesterday.

### TROOPS FOR POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—Owing to disorders in Poland, troops are being mobilized there.

## WOULD PAY OCEANIC TO REDUCE RATE PER ALAMEDA

The question of reduced steamship fares between Honolulu and the coast, workable both ways, is being actively agitated by members of the commercial organizations, and in all probability some definite course of action will be presented at an early meeting.

A member of the Merchants' Association, discussing the matter the other day, said:

"The Alameda, recently, has not taken passengers enough to make anything of a showing—that is, on the trip from Honolulu to the coast. The last trip but one there was but one passenger. The Alameda, although a fast, comfortable boat, with a table that reflects great credit upon its steward, is somewhat behind the times when considered in connection with the big, new boats of the Pacific Mail. When it comes to choosing between the vessels, at the same passenger rate, the choice is now generally being made in favor of the bigger and more modern boats. It is only natural, although for years I have had a personal fancy for the good, old Alameda.

"It won't be long before the Alameda, as a boat of her class, will be outgrown, and to keep her on the local run it may be found advisable to reduce the rate of passage. It seems to me a logical conclusion that with a reduced rate she will then carry more passengers and will average a pretty heavy passenger list on every run. That being the case, she ought to make more money than under the old rate. That would be an opening wedge in the effort to get lower passenger rates.

"I notice in interviews of Honoluluans returning from the coast that the one deterring feature against increased tourist business is the prohibitive passenger rate. People seem anxious to visit the islands, but when they are told of the passenger rate, they give up their intention to come here, and, doubtless, go somewhere else. "There is a peculiar lack of adhesion among those engaged in the mercantile pursuits in Honolulu in the matter of obtaining lower rates. The Chamber of Commerce has not put forth any great effort to get lower rates."

## THE SUFFERING BOER COMES TO THE RELIEF OF HOLLOWAY

On Saturday, Superintendent Holloway found a man who claimed to have been a former deputy superintendent of public works in Porto Rico and who knew all about machines that could press and tamp concrete bricks. This was a godsend to Holloway, because the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company insists that the press-and-tamp clause in their building contract, made with him, calls for a machine that doesn't exist and isn't likely to be made. But the ex-Porto Rico official assured Mr. Holloway that he could build such a machine if necessary and so took a huge load off that gentleman's mind. Forthwith Holloway prepared a bunch of Christmas ha-has for the Engineering and Construction Company.

But the laugh didn't come in there. It made itself known when the Porto Rican expert turned out to be no less a personage than "Suffering Boer" Lake, who was sent to the reef two or three years ago for embezzlement, and who was subsequently arrested for running a disorderly house in Queen Emma Hall. Lake, who sometimes calls himself "Colonel," gained the sobriquet of "Suffering Boer" when he got up a big picnic in Palama for the benefit of the Transvaal exiles and pocketed the proceeds. He obtained the official civil title of Porto Rico in the same place that he and Judge Little got their colonelcies.

It is presumed that the "Suffering Boer" is willing to build the machine for Holloway on even better terms than Beardslee offered Amweg for the machine which Pinkham hadn't invented yet. As the story goes, Beardslee wanted Pinkham to have \$3,000 down to experiment with, and \$2,000 more if the machine worked. If it didn't work, Amweg was to keep the \$2,000 and Pinkham the \$3,000. If it did, Beardslee and Pinkham not only got the \$5,000, but kept the machine. The "Suffering Boer," being of a generous turn, would probably consent to take the \$3,000 and let the Government off on the rest.



# GOV. CARTER'S REPORT TO SECRETARY HITCHCOCK

## First Publication of Recommendations Made to Congress in Behalf of Hawaii.

The Advertiser this morning is enabled to present the people of Honolulu with a very full digest of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington, in advance of the publication of the report here, and in advance also of the receipt of a copy of the report at the office of the Governor himself.

This the Advertiser is enabled to do because of the completeness of its news service at the National Capital. The report, in fact, had not been made public officially in Washington when it was made copious extracts from it for his own annual report, which was mailed to the office of this paper, although Secretary Hitchcock had published. This, in a measure, lifted the ban of official secrecy from the state paper of Governor Carter.

And, anyway, the Advertiser has secured a copy and gives the gist of it herewith. It will be found to contain much matter of interest to the people of the entire Territory:

An advance copy of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior reached Honolulu yesterday on the steamer Siberia. The report, which is of itself a state paper of more than average ability in preparation, and likely to be of marked value in its results because of the variety and accuracy of the information that is contained in it relative to the islands, opens with this paragraph:

"The Territory of Hawaii is among the most isolated of the political subdivisions of the United States, but by no means the smallest or least important, for has it not upset the claim of the famous Bay State to be the 'Hub' in that a circle drawn with the island of Hawaii as a center shows the Philippines on the circumference to the west and the city of Boston just on the edge to the east, and there are those who ascribe certain opposition to expansion to this fact.

"Hawaii is not an insular possession, but an integral part of the Union, organized as a Territory, with as large a measure of self-government as has ever been granted by Congress, and it is destined to play an important part in American supremacy of the Pacific."

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Governor, touching upon the location of the islands, their resources and climate, goes somewhat more extensively into the matter of public health, foreseeing that the approaching construction of the Panama canal is bound to have its effect upon Hawaii in more ways than one. In this connection Governor Carter says:

"By a reference to the article on the health conditions in the Territory of Hawaii it will be seen how peculiarly important our relations are to the question of health, and how seriously they affect the commerce of the Pacific. The Panama canal is now a certainty and it is therefore none too soon to prepare Honolulu for the increased commerce it will bring. Tropical diseases prevalent at the isthmus are now unknown in Hawaii, and our experience with Oriental diseases shows they find a ready culture under our equable climatic conditions. That the port of Honolulu should be clean concerns not only the Territory of Hawaii, but the entire Pacific coast of the United States and to keep it so there should be every assistance from the Federal Government. In order that this problem may be approached satisfactorily it has been very properly suggested by the Chamber of Commerce that Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission to consist of the surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, a United States engineer connected with the War Department, and the local president of the Board of Health, to study the situation on the ground here and report to Congress whatever changes in quarantine regulations or regulations and methods of local authority or public works they may deem advisable for bettering the health conditions of this port. Such a plan could not but be beneficial to American interests."

### GOVERNMENT.

Touching then lightly upon the population and history of the Territory, matters with which all the people here are familiar, because most of them helped actively to make the history that is related, the Governor looks at the present governmental organization and says:

"While the present system of government is both economical and simple it appears to offer more advantages to the Island of Oahu and the city of Honolulu, where, from necessity, nearly all authority centers. From this there has grown up a feeling of discontent in the outer districts, and instead of attempting to better the present conditions and make through the Legislature changes from time to time to provide a more thorough service, there has developed a general desire for county government, which it is thought will be a panacea for all difficulties. Just how municipalities or counties are to be organized is not yet clear. Few, if any, communities in the United States have been confronted with so difficult a task. A de facto active Territorial government, succeeding one in which for years has been centered the functions of both city, county and State, with all the prerogatives and powers necessary thereto, whose securities have been sold and the proceeds disbursed in the building of local water works, sewer systems and other internal improvements,

some of which are revenue producing, is now desired to be cut up, with considerable of its revenue and property turned over, to elect county officials. The Legislature of 1903 succeeded in passing a measure of this kind, but after an existence of thirteen days a decision of the Supreme Court was reached declaring that attempt illegal. At the last session of the Legislature, by joint resolution, the executive was requested to appoint a commission to draft a new county act and it is now at work preparing such an act, to be submitted to the Legislature in February, 1905."

### LABOR CONDITIONS.

Naturally, labor conditions on the islands take up a large share of the Governor's attention. The executive's conclusions in his recommendations for legislation will be more interesting, perhaps, than the recitation of the known facts by which he reaches them, but the first two paragraphs of his chapter on labor are significant. He says:

"As the sugar and rice industries of the Hawaiian Islands are the only ones employing agricultural or other laborers in large numbers, the needs of the Territory in respect to the numbers, nationality, and kinds of immigrants desired, reflect to a large extent the needs of those two industries. At the present time there is, outside of the sugar and rice industries, very little room for the employment of unskilled laborers. In time to come other industries may be established which may employ a number of laborers, but there is now a necessity for only such class of laborers as can be utilized in the cane and rice fields and in other branches of the sugar business."

"The conditions which exist here render it imperative for the preservation of the industries established that laborers be brought from abroad."

A little further along in his labor chapter the Governor has this:

"It has sometimes been argued that the Hawaiian sugar industry is in exactly the same position as that of the Southern States, and that if the latter can supply their labor needs, Hawaii should be able to do the same. This, however, is wholly misleading and untrue. If Hawaii had a large indigenous population such as exists in the Southern States, and if Hawaii could draw upon the large streams of immigration entering the United States, from which to supply its requirements, as does that section, then such a comparison might be made. If there were no indigenous population upon which the Southern States could draw to supply the labor required in the fields, and were they wholly dependent upon Italian and other European immigration for labor, they would stand in relation to Europe geographically as does Hawaii in relation to Asia. Furthermore, while there is a stream of Italian and European immigration from which the Southern States can supply their needs, the great distance to Hawaii, coupled with the rigorous laws against assisted immigration, makes it impossible for Hawaii to hope for relief from that source, even if such immigrants could stand the climate, which is far more trying than is that of the South."

### FINANCES.

The Governor relates that Territorial finances are in better shape today than they have been since the Territory was annexed to the United States. It is estimated in the report that the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be slightly over \$2,000,000, while a conservative estimate of the revenue for the same period places it at about \$2,000,000 in excess of that amount. In another year, therefore, it is figured that the Territory will be doing business on a cash basis—and that notwithstanding the fact of the diversion of the customs and internal revenue receipts to the national government.

There is considerable financial detail in the report, and then the needs of navigation in the matter of lighthouses and buoys is dwelt upon. There are strong chapters, too, upon the need for a Federal building, and attention is called to the fact that the Territorial buildings are crowded and the judiciary building, especially, in need of thorough repair. There is an interesting chapter upon the fisheries of the islands, and the suggestion is made that Congress will perhaps have to make an appropriation.

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## HAWAII AT NATION'S CAPITAL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The several Hawaiian people here have been very busy during the last week, which was the first week of Congress. Much they have been engaged on has been of a preliminary character, but none the less necessary. Secretary Atkinson has been in New York all the week. He expected to return today, but a telephone message to the Albany late this afternoon elicited the statement that he had not yet arrived. There is considerable business awaiting him here. It has been suggested that Mr. Atkinson should write communications to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, officially calling attention to diverse matters of legislative interest to the Territory. This would enable Mr. Hitchcock to call the attention of other departments officially to these matters, where it often happens that they are in ignorance of the recommendations, such for instance as those in Governor Carter's annual report.

### WANT PROPER REPRESENTATION.

There is a feeling in high official circles here that it would be an excellent plan could Secretary Atkinson remain here two or three weeks, or longer, and also if either he or Governor Carter could be here in Washington for at least two or three weeks at the beginning of every session of Congress. Both of them are hustling young men, who have made a good impression upon Government officials and could speak with more authority and with greater directness upon a multitude of questions affecting the Territory.

### THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

A little progress has been made in the campaign for a postmaster of Honolulu. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. J. L. Bristow, has written a letter to the chief of inspectors, asking that an inspector familiar with postal conditions in the islands be detailed to make a report on the situation and submit recommendations. The formal application of Mr. J. G. Pratt for the appointment has been filed. The case as briefed shows that Assistant Postmaster L. T. Kenake is recommended by the postmaster at Los Angeles, Cal., and by fifty-seven business men and firms of Honolulu; that Postmaster Oat is recommended by J. K. Kalaniana'ole and A. G. M. Robertson, and by fifty business men and firms of Honolulu. The Delegate called on Postmaster General Wynne a few days ago to speak in behalf of Postmaster Oat. To your correspondent today he said that he was supporting Oat. "I have endorsed him," added the Delegate. "I asked Governor Carter whom he was for before I left Honolulu, but received no definite answer. If the Governor is for Pratt and Oat cannot have the appointment I suppose I shall have to support Pratt. I saw Pratt a few days ago and told him I was for Oat. I should like to have been consulted a little about the appointment."

### KUHIO AND HOTEL BILL.

The Delegate said he had been asked by Mr. Alexander Young to introduce a bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the Young building. He also said that he had promised to do so, but should introduce the bill as "by request." Mr. Young and Mr. Pratt have been consulting with several officials about the proposition without having anything definite yet to say.

### THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

There is an impression here that Supervising Architect Taylor of the Treasury Department may be unfavorable to the purchase of a private building for the use of the Government. He has prepared a report to Congress on the bill that the Delegate introduced January 12 last for the erection of a public building at Honolulu to cost \$1,000,000, and providing for a commission of three people to investigate the question of site. Mr. Taylor's report is not yet in print, but is understood to recommend a public building of three stories and having 18,000 square feet of floor space. His estimate of the probable cost of such a building is \$250,000, of which sum \$125,000 should be applied to the purchase of a site. The report of the agent, Mr. Eustis of Minneapolis, who was sent to Hawaii about two years ago, is referred to. Apparently Mr. Eustis's report is not highly regarded at the Treasury Department. Mr. Taylor recommends the elimination of the commission of three provided for in the Delegate's bill, and suggests the advisability of sending an agent of the department to Honolulu to investigate the situation and report.

### NO LEGISLATION PROBABLE.

As matters look now the probability of any public building legislation at this session of Congress is very remote. I talked today with Speaker Cannon on the subject. In view of the pressure that is being brought to bear on him from many sides he is unwilling to be represented as taking a decided stand either way. But there is no mistaking his intention of preventing public building legislation at this session if he can do so. "I do not recall the exact figures now," said he, "but I know there are many public buildings authorized that the supervising architect's office has

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## SOLONS HAVE A CAUCUS

The initial caucus of the Oahu Senators and representatives-elect, held last evening at the Republican headquarters, brought out a lengthy discussion on a large number of matters which were explained in detail by those who presented them. In fact the newer members thought there was too much detail, their idea of the initial meeting being merely to become better acquainted with each other, understand the feeling of the older members toward the newer ones, and to listen to an outline of what the Oahuans proposed to do in the legislature.

Senator Achi sprung his County Act substitute, which he said was first to get around the Organic Act wherein it was provided the appointment of all Boards lay with the Governor, and by which he hoped to save the people from the terrors of a double tax, which a County Act was sure to impose. Secondly, he had heard from one of the County Act commissioners that there was grave doubt as to the people having power to elect the Boards.

Achi said that that the Organic Act stated clearly that all boards were to be appointed. The responsibility of a County Bill was upon the legislators. Achi's plan was to give the people power to elect their officers thus: To have in every district outside of Honolulu four officers—District Magistrate, District Sheriff, District Assessor and District Road Supervisor. He wanted to do away with Road Boards. Achi stated that it was his belief that every road board now operating in the islands was illegally composed because all were public boards being appointed by the Supt. of Public Works and not by the Governor. He claimed the road boards so appointed by Superintendent were nullified by the Organic Act.

As to the four officers in each district they could be removed for cause by the head officers in Honolulu by and with the consent of the Governor. As to supervisors there should be a supervisor-in-chief on each island, the same with the offices of Assessor and Deputy Sheriffs. Achi didn't like the way roads were built in outer sections. There should be a Supervisor-in-Chief to go around and teach the under-supervisors how to construct them.

The meeting opened with Carlo Long being selected as chairman. The following were present: Senators Dickey and Achi; Representatives Harris, Aylett, Andrade, Quinn, Lilikalan, Mahelona, Kalelopu, Waterhouse and Kalawala.

Aylett said he had called for a meeting that the new and old members could get acquainted. He wanted a free discussion of all questions. It was not a secret caucus, as it was only a minority of the legislators. It was a caucus for Oahu.

Lilikalan wanted the room cleared of all except Legislators. The press and non-members should not be permitted to remain. It was a private confab, he said.

Mahelona, Achi and Kalelopu dissented at once. It would be a mistake to hold a private meeting. They wanted full utterance given publicly to their expressions. The press should be permitted to report all proceedings. The caucus was for the benefit of the people. Achi said that if a secret meeting of Oahu members was held the other islands might combine and caucus against them. He wanted everything above board. Lilikalan apologized and withdrew his remarks.

Lilikalan wanted attention called to the state of some of the roads in the outer sections of the Fourth District. Many needed attention.

Aylett brought up the subject of the Sunday law. He believed it could and should be modified. As now enforced a man could buy a bucketful of coffee at certain places, but not a single cigar or a glass of soda water. He believed in church going, but there were some people who believe it wrong for other people to even go to the park with their children on the Sabbath to see a baseball game, etc. In cities he had visited on the mainland, even where the Sunday law was strict, there were no restrictions to certain classes of business during that part of the day not entirely devoted to worship. From 9 to 12 or 1 let the churches have full sway; after 1 o'clock let the law be so modified that the mechanic might enjoy his recreation and purchase what things he wanted for his day of rest.

Dickey interposed to say that if he was asked his opinion he would answer that he would not want the doors opened too wide. Mr. Aylett replied that he was not in favor of opening them wide.

Then there was the license law. At present the hackmen paid a driver's license, which permitted them to solicit patronage at the steamers, hotels, etc. Livery keepers now sent big drags to the steamers, enough to gobble up the entire list of passengers, and all for a blanket sum of \$50. This should have attention. Mr. Andrade agreed that the law should be thoroughly investigated.

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## HACKFELD DISCUSSES THE SUGAR SITUATION

### Market Has Never Been In Better Condition for Years and Hawaiian Planters Will Realize Fair Returns for Years to Come.

J. F. Hackfeld, of the firm of Hackfeld & Co., returned on the steamship Siberia yesterday from Bremen, Germany, after an absence of about seven months. Mr. Hackfeld will remain in Honolulu for several months, and will then return to Germany.

Mr. Hackfeld crossed the Atlantic in the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and recalls one of the stormiest passages he ever made across the pond. The weather across the American continent was severe, but he was not detained en route by snowstorms.

The Japan-Russo war, although creating a great deal of interest in Europe, has not affected trade in any way. "The war is too far away from Germany to make much difference," he says. Mr. Hackfeld has kept pace with sugar statistics while in Europe and yesterday gave the Advertiser the following:

"The sugar market has not been in better condition for a good many years and I feel confident that the Hawaiian sugar planters will not only enjoy the full benefit of the present high price of sugar during the crop now to come off, but will also realize very fair returns for several years to come."

"The cause of the rise in the price of our principal staple article has been the unexpected large increase in consumption in those European countries which have become parties to the Brussels Convention and the extended drought which occurred last summer in Germany, France, Austria and Russia, and prevented the beets from attaining their normal growth; the shortage in the beet crop is now estimated to be at least 1,000,000 tons, or about 18 per cent of the preceding crop; this is confirmed by the reports of 18 German beet factories, which had already finished the campaign some three weeks ago."

"The following table shows the quantity of beets in cent weights of 50 kilos each, manufactured by these factories during the season of 1903 and 1904 and the respective shortage for each factory:

No.	Crop of beets, 1903.	Crop of beets, 1904.	Shortage
1.	1,055,900	666,500	389,400
2.	427,800	290,500	137,300
3.	150,670	149,200	1,470
4.	955,000	604,000	351,000
5.	837,380	467,280	370,600
6.	501,000	281,500	219,500
7.	433,740	235,430	198,310
8.	982,120	595,540	386,580
9.	625,300	475,600	149,700
10.	390,400	278,100	112,300
11.	365,000	214,000	151,000
12.	354,920	241,200	113,720
13.	955,600	831,500	124,100
14.	521,900	446,800	75,100
15.	455,000	327,740	127,260
16.	400,000	221,800	178,200
17.	368,000	265,750	102,250
18.	1,088,120	750,000	338,120
Total.	10,778,510	7,443,040	3,335,470

Total average shortage about 31 per cent.

"While this shortage is very large, it must not be lost sight of that the factories which finish their campaign first have most likely to deal with the poorest beet crops, and that the other factories will no doubt show somewhat better results later on."

"As the first sugars from the next crop of beets, which will be sown during April next cannot be placed on the market before the end of October, 1905, it is to be expected that stocks of sugar will run very low until that time, even when figuring on an influenza."

"I was on the committee of the association with Mr. Tenney, but I cannot say anything with regard to the details of the contract. The contract is about the same as the one preceding. What changes there are will be to the advantage of the Hawaiian planters."

Can be cured by commencing at the first symptoms to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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INFLUENZA



# HAWAII AT NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from page 5.)

not yet been able to begin work on. Possibly there are nearly one hundred of them."

"And you think it would be better to secure the construction of those buildings before authorizing others?" was asked.

"Now, here is the wisdom of Solomon," exclaimed Mr. Cannon in good humor, adding other words that indicated his intention to keep expenses down and his hope that "the boys" in the House, after talking it over, would conclude it is wiser to keep the totals of the river and harbor bill and the totals of other bills, carrying appropriations, down to the lowest possible figure.

## HARBOR LEGISLATION.

Chairman Burton, of the River and Harbor Committee, was not at the Capitol today, being laid up with a cold. The friends of the improvement at Honolulu have talked with him, urging the necessity of an appropriation, without waiting for an official survey. He has not yet indicated finally what he will be able to do for Honolulu on the bill.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole said this afternoon that his efforts to have the Appropriations Committee put an item on the legislative bill to reimburse the territory for the expenses of holding its legislature having failed, he was taking the matter up with Chairman Hamilton of the House Committee on Territories to see what can be done in the way of direct legislation. The object of this is to have Congress assume the payment of expenses for the legislature.

Chairman Hamilton said this afternoon that he had not taken up any Territorial business yet before his committee but might try to accomplish a little something later on, when he learned just what was necessary.

## TENNEY IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. W. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cook and president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, is here accompanied by Mrs. Tenney. They are guests at the Shoreham, having come from New York, where Mr. Tenney tarried at some length on private business.

"The prospects for sugar are excellent," said he last evening. "Haverley told me over in New York that Hawaii was going to make lots of money out of sugar during the next two or three years. I am afraid that the prices for sugar may, if possible, be too good. By that I mean production will be stimulated to the extent that there may come another period of depression from overproduction, greater than the period of depression we are now emerging from."

Nevertheless Mr. Tenney is feeling very good over the prospects for better prices for sugar. The news he gathered in New York over the situation was nothing but good. He talked entertainingly at the Shoreham about conditions in Europe that have helped the Hawaiian planters. "The abolition of the bounties in Europe," said he, "encouraged consumption and at the same time caused a falling off in the production there. Then there has been a big drought in Europe that has hurt the beet crop. The surplus product has been mostly disposed of and, under all the circumstances, there should be a demand for about 2,000,000 more pounds than heretofore. That, of course, helps us in Hawaii."

Mr. and Mrs. Tenney have had a very pleasant trip. They were entertained by friends in New York and came over here largely that Mrs. Tenney might see the Capitol. Her visit was made all the more delightful because she saw her first snow storm. It was a interesting experience, made all the more so by a sleigh ride about the streets of Washington yesterday afternoon. "This has been an old fashioned snow storm, such as we used to have in New York state," said Mr. Tenney. "As soon as we reached here yesterday I went in search of a cutter and a horse. The cutters in Washington are antiquated but that did not mar the pleasure of our ride." Today they visited the Capitol and were shown about the building.

This evening they will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood. The other guests will be: Representative and Mrs. Daisell, Mr. and Mrs. Lancy the latter being daughter of ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. Chatur, and Surgeon and Mrs. Alec McGruder, of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney will remain here till Wednesday evening, when they start for the Pacific Coast. After a brief stay in San Francisco they sail for Honolulu.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole called on Mr. Tenney yesterday and asked him to go before Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee to say something about the necessity of appropriations for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor. Mr. Tenney expressed his willingness to do so and a meeting will be arranged, probably tomorrow.

## MERCHANT REGISTRY OF YACHT.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has agreed to make a favorable report on the bill to create a merchant registry for the steam yacht of Hackfeld & Co., known as the Pioneer. This decision was reached Saturday, after an exhaustive hearing at which Representative Littlefield, of Maine, presided. Mr. William Haywood presented the case in behalf of the owners of the Pioneer. Mr. Littlefield was satisfied of the justice of the bill and it is understood to have withdrawn his opposition to it. His opposition has been the chief obstacle

# JUDGE DOLE GIVES HINT

To the Board of Health  
To Elaborate Its  
Records.

Attorney General Andrews rested the respondent's case in the Mikala Kaipu habeas corpus matter shortly after 3 p. m. Friday. Mr. Ashford, after calling President Pinkham of the Board of Health, asked for a continuance until after Monday, which was ultimately granted as related below.

His chief reason, when the Attorney General had asked for reasons, was that he desired another examination to be made by his two expert witnesses, with the addition of a third. This was on account of positive evidence given by some of respondent's witnesses, which went to contradict a theory on which in part the petition was prosecuted. The theory was that the bacilli were commonly to be found in the nasal mucous membrane of a subject affected with the disease. Now the Board of Health experts had found that condition absent in this case, yet unhesitatingly pronounced the person in question to have the malady. If the supplementary examination he desired should result in a report sustaining the official diagnosis, it was possible if not probable that he would not call any more witnesses for the petition.

Mr. Andrews thought the hearing should continue next morning, giving ample time for the experts on the other side to report. His objection to delay was that the thread of the case would be broken. Already petitioner's counsel had forgotten material portions of the testimony, as shown by a statement he had just made that the respondent's sole reliance was on the diagnosis of Dr. McDonald, whereas two other physicians had testified to their conviction that the case was one for segregation.

Mr. Ashford argued that there was no occasion for hurry, as the subject was in the custody of the Board of Health for the United States. He assured the court, as he had the Attorney General, of good faith in asking for continuance. The request was not merely for the sake of the poor woman involved, but in the interests of science and of justice.

Judge Dole took it as a matter of "surprise" in the case, making it only right that time should be given, and continued the hearing until Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Witnesses called for the respondent the second day were Dr. Mays, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Cooper, Dr. McDonald and Secretary Charlock of the Board of Health. Some of the physicians, especially Dr. McDonald, the Government bacteriologist, denied certain theories on which counsel for the petition evidently placed much reliance. When Secretary Charlock was giving oral evidence on the medical report in Mrs. Kaipu's case which he produced, Mr. Ashford objected with the contention that the best evidence of the woman's commitment to the Settlement was available in the minutes of the Board of Health.

Judge Dole sustained the objection and the witness went out and fetched in the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution committing Mrs. Kaipu and eighteen others was adopted.

The resolution did not name the persons committed and Mr. Ashford moved to strike out the entire evidence of the witness as irrelevant and immaterial.

## Hilo Harbor Lights.

HILO, December 26.—Sheriff Andrews has given notice to Captain A. P. Niblack, at Honolulu of the U. S. Lighthouse Service, that the city of Hilo will no longer be responsible for the keeping up of the harbor lights. These lights are used by incoming steamers and vessels as range lights and are properly within the keeping of the Federal government. It is estimated that the Territory will save a considerable sum annually in not being required to maintain these lights.—Hilo Tribune.

## Christmas at Haleiwa.

The new hosts of Haleiwa, Mrs. and Mrs. Bidgood, spread an effective dinner on Christmas day which some twenty guests attended. A square table, beautifully decorated, was set, bearing in its center a laden Christmas tree. The dinner was most temptingly cooked and included the traditional turkey and plum pudding.

It is passage and there are strong hopes that the bill will become a law at this session. Mr. Littlefield has resisted the admission of any foreign-built ships to American registry on principle, but chiefly the admission of ships that have been stranded and afterwards rescued and repaired in American yards. The Pioneer comes in a different class, as is well understood in Honolulu. It having been constructed in Germany and brought to Honolulu, only a short time after annexation. ERNEST G. WALKER.

# A BILL AFFECTING THE HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill, which was referred to his committee, "providing for the exercise of the powers of the judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii by certain other judges of the courts of the Territory of Hawaii." The bill reads in full:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be pending in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii any case in which any party is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, who is related by affinity or consanguinity within the third degree, to the judge of said court, or whenever there is pending in said court any issue in which the said judge may have, either directly or through any such relative, any pecuniary interest, or whenever the said judge is absent from the District of Hawaii, or is incapacitated by illness or otherwise, from performing his duties as such judge, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the said judge to designate some judge of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii to perform the duties of the judge of the said United States district court.

Sec. 2. That the judge of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, so designated to act, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as the judge of the United States district court; Provided, however, That no such judge shall act until the judge of the said district court shall have made an order to that effect, which order shall be filed and entered of record in the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii.

Sec. 3. That the order provided for in section two hereof shall set forth the name of the judge designated to act in the place of the judge of the district court, and shall further state in what case or cases or for what time or term said judge so called in to act shall preside.

Sec. 4. That whenever any case is heard by any judge other than the judge of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii such other judge shall also have jurisdiction in all matters relating to appeal or writ of error in cases in which he shall preside.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

# TAX ASSESSOR HOLT WILL CONTEST EWA ASSESSMENT

Three tax appeals were decided together by the Tax Appeal Court, in a deliberance filed yesterday. They are those of Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd., and Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ltd., against Jas. L. Holt, tax assessor, having been consolidated for trial before T. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt, constituting the court for the first taxation division. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the assessor, and Castle & Withington for the appellants.

As the decision stands there is a gain of \$646,780 on the assessments over the returns of the appealing taxpayers, or \$646,780 in collectable taxes. On the other hand, there is a reduction of \$1,048,000 on the assessor's valuation, or a loss of \$10,480 in collectable taxes—this on the property of Ewa Plantation Co. If the assessor be not sustained by the Supreme Court, then there is a net difference against his claims of over \$400,000 in taxes.

Tax Assessor Holt will carry the Ewa Plantation Co. case on appeal before the Supreme Court. He made the assessment, not on the basis of capital stock valuation but on that of earning capacity, relying on a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on a large group of sugar plantation appeals—11th Hawaiian 235—in which the following remarks are made:

"An enterprise may pay handsomely one year and even suffer loss another year, and yet the value of its property may vary but little during the two years. The tax in question is not an income tax, depending for its amount upon the income for the year preceding, but a tax on property the earning power of which is one of the most potent factors in determining its value."

In assessing Ewa Plantation Co., the assessor had under his hand the following data of the enterprise:

Gross income, 1902.....	\$2,291,792.02
Running expenses .....	1,598,111.71
Profit.....	\$ 693,680.31
Gross income, 1903.....	\$2,356,630.82
Running expenses .....	1,598,111.71
Profit.....	\$ 758,519.11

This profit the assessor estimated as being about 15 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

Last year Ewa Plantation Co. paid taxes on \$5,448,000, and this year was willing to compromise with the assessor for \$4,500,000. Mr. Holt believes that the Tax Appeal Court erred in ap-

## A Korean Thief.

Yeong, a subject of the Hermit Kingdom, has such a penchant for the clothing, the trinkets in the pockets, and even the meals belonging to a Chinaman in Palama that the latter had him placed under arrest. He is now occupying a cell at the police station charged with larceny in the second degree.

A Chinaman missed some of his clothes the other day and reported the matter to the police. He said that in the pockets were a razor, a bag of Chinese coins and other things. When

plying the Supreme Court decision it quotes in its own decision to the case in question.

## THE CASES STATED.

Ewa Plantation Co. was assessed at \$5,448,000, its return having been for \$4,000,000.

Apokaa Sugar Co. was assessed at \$52,250, its return having been for \$45,500.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. was assessed at \$240,000, its property in question having been returned as of no value.

Following is the decision in detail:

## EWA PLANTATION CO.

Following the basis outlined by the Supreme Court in its decision shown in 15 Hawaiian, pages 3 and 4, the following is the basis for assessment:

Market value of stock Jan. 1, 1904, 250,000 shares at \$20 per share.....	\$5,000,000.00
Deducting 20 per cent.....	1,000,000.00
	\$4,000,000.00
Adding outstanding bonds.....	400,000.00
	\$4,400,000.00

The court fixes the amount of assessment as above given at \$4,400,000.

December 12, 1904.

## APOKAA SUGAR CO.

Taking into consideration all of the evidence and testimony produced, the court sustains the assessor in his assessment of \$52,250.

December 13, 1904.

## OAHU R. & L. CO.

The appellant as lessee has an assessable interest which does not appear as having been assessed against the Ewa Plantation Company, Ltd., in its assessment as an enterprise for profit.

The appellant leases from the Campbell Estate 40,000 acres of land at an annual rental of \$40,000, an average of one dollar per acre.

The appellant sub-leases a portion of said land, amounting to 784 acres, to the Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., which is the land in question.

The evidence shows that in 1903 the appellant received from the Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., a share of its profits, the equivalent of rental, on the land in question, amounting to \$5,000.

In making a liberal estimate of the net profits to the appellant from the land in question, the court is of the opinion that the assessment made by the assessor of \$240,000 is a fair assessment.

The court therefore, sustains the assessor in his assessment of \$240,000.

Dec. 22, 1904.

The Korean was arrested he had the clothes on and the identical articles were found in the pockets. The man had been hanging around the Chinaman's place and oftentimes when he had cooked a meal and left it for a few minutes it suddenly disappeared. This made the Chinaman real mad and he put the police on the track of the annoying Korean.

The postoffice employees thank the different firms of the city for their Christmas remembrances. They especially thank the Yokohama Specie Bank for its generous gift to each employee.

# CONTRACTS AWARDED

For Supplies to Health  
Department Six  
Months.

After many years the contract for supplying beef cattle on the hoof to the Molokai Settlement has gone from the Parker Ranch. John A. Maguire secures it for the ensuing six months, having underbid both the Parker and the Raymond ranches. Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., has been awarded the contract for the purchase of hides from the Board of Health. Other successful bidders for supplies to the Board the first half of 1905 are as follows:

## LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Allen & Robinson Ltd., coal in bags, N. W. t. & g. 1x6 lumber, redwood shingles.

T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., wheat bran, lime.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., extra mess beef, corned, 200 lb. bbls.; roasted Kona coffee, No. 1 Golden Gate flour, Boston long card matches, Eagle condensed milk, No. 1 sugar, boiled oil bbl. lts, turpentine.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., guava charcoal, kerosene oil, white lead; galvanized iron pipe, 1 in., 1 1/2 in. and 4 in. Honolulu Iron Works Co., galvanized iron pipe, 1-2 in., 1 1/4 in. and 3 1/2 in.

J. A. Hopper & Co., No. 1 Hawaiian rice; galvanized iron pipe, 3-4 in., 2 in. and 3 in.

Peter High, N. W. rough lumber 2x4 up and 2x4 below, redwood lumber surfaced, battens 1-2x3, doors, window sash 10x12 and 10x14.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

Lewis & Co., Rose condensed milk, best red salmon, canned salmon, coarse salt.

Henry May & Co., Ltd., Royal baking powder, green Kona coffee, brown soap.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., iron cut nails, galvanized iron nails.

## INSANE ASYLUM.

T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., washing soda.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., dried apples, apricots, Bayo beans, canned corned beef, mill brooms, California cheese, canned corn, flour, macaroni, Boston long card matches, Eagle condensed milk, kerosene oil, onions, California small oranges, canned peaches, canned pears, coarse salt, spaghetti, No. 1 sugar.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., steamboat brooms, large mop.

J. A. Hopper & Co., No. 1 Hawaiian rice.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., coal.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., yard broom.

New England Bakery, fresh bread.

Honolulu Dairymen's Association, fresh milk.

Lewis & Co. Royal baking powder, white beans, sweet potatoes, extra mess pork, large prunes, best red salmon, Poonchung tea.

H. May & Co., Ltd., fresh apples, cooking butter, green Kona coffee, fresh island eggs, leaf lard, Kona oranges, potatoes, small prunes, brown soap, granulated sugar, canned tomatoes.

Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., beef—fore quarter, rumps, rounds and steak.

# SOLONS HAVE A CAUCUS

(Continued from page 5.)  
Achi spoke of a revision of the tax laws. The people were suffering from a bad system. He had been in business twenty years, but never suffered more than in the last five years. Times were getting better and he wanted a better system of taxation to keep pace with the times.

It was stated that Kaula wanted a county law so that she might tax herself and utilize the receipts as expenditures entirely on the Garden Island. This will meet with objection, as it was shown that Ewa, taxed at more than the whole of Kaula, would be as much entitled to have all the taxes spent in and about Ewa as Kaula would for that island.

Kalelopu arose to say that he thought these matters should not be discussed for the present. Subjects should be merely broached and touched upon and left to future meetings, giving the new members time to consider them. Lili-kalani, somewhat in heat, arose to protest, but was quieted down, evidently having labored under a mistaken interpretation of the remarks.

Achi said he might want \$100,000 for Kaula water works.

Harris then recommended the appointment of a caucus committee to confer with the special committee of the central committee, which is framing laws to cover the party's pledges to the people, to see what is being done and to push them along. The chair appointed Messrs. Andrade and Kalelopu.

Andrade said the tax laws were "all bungled up." They were in a fearful mess. When a Sheriff sold property under execution the purchaser did not know whether he had any sort of title or that he would have to pay a mortgage. The sub-committee will look into this, as well as into the work of the county act commission.

The meeting then adjourned until next Friday at 8 p. m.

# CHEAP RATE TO VOLCANO

Round Trip From Hilo  
To Be Made for  
\$12.50.

One of the men who goes to New Zealand and around there in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. W. G. Robertson, together with H. H. Dempsey, the new tourist agent for the Oceanic Steamship Company, are now in Honolulu, having come up on the last Kinau from Hilo. They have been on a visit to the volcano and are both most enthusiastic over the experience.

"Why," said Mr. Dempsey, "the trip to the islands is not complete without seeing the volcano. I shall take care to tell all tourists that hereafter, Honolulu is most beautiful. It is worth coming to see. But the volcano is unique. That is something that can be seen nowhere else in the world. Every tourist that I send down here will have that made clear to him hereafter."

"And," said Mr. Robertson, "the Volcano House is excellently kept and is itself a beautiful spot. The only thing lacking is a good place to stop in Hilo. There is a good restaurant there and I have no complaint to make of my room, but at the same time I think it would be better if there was a hotel where every stranger who arrives would be sure to be well taken care of. You see, sometimes the steamer is late and that makes it awkward in case a visitor does not know where to go."

"I think," broke in Mr. Dempsey, "that the management of the Volcano House should have a place in Hilo also, and take visitors right in hand on landing there, put them up in Hilo for the night, take them out to the volcano and then bring them back in time so that they would get rested before taking the steamer to Honolulu."

"And I will do that yet," said George Lycurgus, when the matter was suggested to him. "Anyway, I'm going to make a cheap rate to the volcano next week. I suppose there will be some visitors to Hilo during the dedication of the new park there on January 2. Well, I will take people from Hilo to the Volcano House and return and give them board for three days, landing them in Hilo in time to catch the steamer to Honolulu Friday morning, for \$12.50. That will be a pretty low rate I think. One of my men from here, John Dedor, goes down on the next Kinau to take charge of my restaurant in Hilo, and one of the cooks from the grill will go at the same time."

# SULPHUR BATHS TO BE MODERNIZED

George Lycurgus returned Saturday on the Kinau from an inspection of the Volcano House property, having assumed the management of the business at the crater. He has already begun the work of alteration on the house itself. The floors are being strengthened, the building painted, the rooms renovated and in a short time new furniture will be installed, so that the Volcano House will be a modern hostelry.

Lycurgus is also making a change in the location of the famous sulphur baths. They are being brought nearer the Volcano House and will be sheltered and fixed up for the best convenience of bathers.

He reports that the Volcano Road is being repaired and that there is not such a long stretch of rough road as before.

# To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience  
of a Honolulu Citizen and  
Can Readily be In-  
vestigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$1.00  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 27

## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER

In one of the current periodicals, Kinoshita, a Japanese writer, tells of the making of the Japanese army, or rather, of the development of muscle and nerve in a national way, which makes the Japs such famous fighters. Athletic exercises begin in babyhood. The four-year-old boy is sent out with a fencing master who makes him stand barefooted in the snow and strike with his bamboo sword until he is covered with perspiration. The Japanese idea of physical development is to undergo hardships and take a certain amount of physical exercise every day in the year if an active life is desired. The father tells the son that some day he will be called upon to fight for his country—therefore he must live the life that he will be compelled to live when he joins the army. This part of his training means that he must live on the army ration. The daily diet of the boy is simple and not too plentiful. He will have rice, some vegetables, a little dried fish, but rarely meat. The upshot of it all is that he rarely goes into the army unaccustomed to hard marches and privations.

But more essential than the fine bodily condition in which the boy finds himself on entering the army is the mental training which he has received through life. This training is to give him courage and strength of soul. It shocks to some extent our Occidental ideas, but no one can deny that it has resulted in the most extraordinary example of steadiness of nerve which the world has ever witnessed. The small boy is told the most horrible ghost stories. He has inherited superstitions far more numerous than those of the American or English boy. Professional story-tellers work on his imagination amidst the most ghastly surroundings and then he is required to go alone in the darkness to some graveyard and spend an hour among the tombstones. Mr. Kinoshita relates one anecdote which gives an insight to the ethical view of such performances. There was a boy of his acquaintance who had acquired the reputation of being somewhat girlish. His friends believed that it would require a good deal to build up an iron stability in this boy's nerves, so they subjected him to many ordeals. One night he was required to pass by a castle moat under a thick roof of old willows. This place was noted for its ghastly manifestations. We quote the rest of the story as follows:

"It was past midnight. Before him all was black. As he walked on he could hear the sound of rain whipping the thick leaves of the weeping willows. All of a sudden he saw something that made him pause. Not far from where he stood he saw a blue flame curling up from the ground toward a willow branch. For all the world it was the ghost-fire of ten thousand stories told him. He looked at it, motionless. Then, suddenly, out of the willow, came a white apparition. The boy dropped his umbrella. In an instant his sword was out. With wild eyes guided by the ghost-fire the boy attacked the apparition with his sword. That his older playmate, who was playing ghost, escaped with a few slight wounds was because the older boy happened to be such a superb swordsman."

Did this rencontre give the lad the respect of his fellows? Far from it. He was marked as a hopeless case. As Mr. Kinoshita says:

"But this boy who appealed to the conclusion of the sword so hastily was forever disgraced. Under such circumstances it was expected of every child that he would certainly make a thorough investigation with cool nerve and steady eyes. Nothing was considered so disgraceful to the samurai as the hasty appeal to the sword. Not only was the boy disgraced, but he brought disgrace upon the family. The one great aim toward which the disciples of Yomai ever toil is to train themselves to such an extent that nothing would disturb the calm presence of mind and the steadiness of nerve under circumstances however trying."

Mr. Kinoshita says he despairs of making the Occidental mind understand just how the Japanese look at death. "In the Far East," he says, "we say that life is something that is quite superfluous. You have never seen life, never smelt, heard, touched it. It is nothing but an expression of the eternal entity, the noumenon. When, therefore, you say you have killed a man or plucked a flower, you have only destroyed one expression of the eternal entity, which you have never touched—with which it is beyond your power to meddle. Death to the Nippon soldier is a form of sleep. To have so glorious an opportunity as dying for the national existence of his country, for the glory of his flag, is, indeed, in the eyes of the Nippon soldier an extreme of luxury. It is unreasonable, therefore, for you to be amazed at the sight of the Nippon soldier hurling himself against the Russian fortifications at Liao Yang and against the quick fliers at the Nanshan. A Japanese soldier of the reserves will come to headquarters offering his services to his young wife and small children to make their way the best they can."

He will apologize for not having more money for the cause. If he were in this civilized America he would be lucky if he escaped a lunatic asylum. In our heathen Nippon, however, such cases as this are entirely too numerous to be mentioned separately."

A very complete digest of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, together with the Governor's legislative recommendations to Congress in full, will be found in this issue of the Advertiser. This is matter that is of the last interest to the people of the Territory. The Governor, in making up his report, has clearly sought to present the matter that he has to give in interesting form, as well as in the way to draw direct attention to the needs of Hawaii. It is a new departure in official documents, and a welcome one. The Governor's report, in fact, will be found to be good reading aside from its advocacy of the best interests of the commonwealth. In addition to the report and recommendations of the Governor, the volume contains separate reports from the several heads of departments, and a number of most interesting papers upon the leading industries of the Territory, each written by an expert. The present publication, by the Advertiser is the first time the report has been given to the public, although this paper has heretofore given some inkling of important matters contained in the document.

The appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 for a leper hospital in Hawaii would mean that it would be under the direction and management of a federal bureau or department, probably the Marine Hospital service. What would that either be, or mean, but the taking over the control and care of the lepers by the United States Government?—Star.

In that case hadn't the Legislature better stop appropriating for the expenses of the Settlement and give Jack McVeigh notice? Up to this time the Territory had been in ignorance of any intent on the part of the United States to assume its Molokai guardianship. Where did the Star get the news?

Something has occurred to stop the progress of the Pratt boom in Washington though, for all that, Mr. Pratt may get the prize. So far as a choice among aspirants is concerned, the Postmaster General suffers from an embarrassment of riches. Mr. Pratt, Mr. Oat and Mr. Kenake all have their good points and nothing serious can be said against either. Possibly the Governor will be called upon to cut the Gordian knot with a definite recommendation.

The Fourth District Republican Committee has put its foot down hard on the little conspiracy to deprive the local Republican party of its best leaders. Hence the smell in the air of overdone zeal. The resolutions passed unanimously by the Committee show where the Republican party stands and how small an influence the plotters really have in their own districts.

The Japanese seem to be after one division of the Baltic fleet, intending to crush it with a superior force. The effort is to prevent a junction and whip the enemy in detail. Why the Russians should have divided their fleet in the first place, unless for coaling reasons, is an unanswerable query. Certainly they took great tactical risks in doing so.

And now the Washington people want Governor Carter to come on and glide up the committee consultations with Jack. Congress, in its pursuit of Territorial data, needs them both. Perhaps some day the people of Hawaii will wake up and send one or the other to the House as a Delegate.

If a deal should be made with the A-H line for lower fares there would be a chance to do some business with Seattle. The latter is a port of call after San Francisco. Up in the Sound country a strong demand could be easily brought on for Hawaiian bananas and pineapples.

The Christmas trade of the town is about what it was last year. But at that time there were 3000 sailors in port. For the stores to have kept up to the holiday standard then set is a sure sign of improving popular finances.

Debs' vote, in the official returns, dwindles to less than 400,000. That is better. A million for Debs, as was first reported, would have been an indictment of the country's morals.

Come to think it was a man named Pinkham whom the Advertiser smoked out of the plumber's trust.

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY will throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic.

**THERAPION, No. 3**—than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to raise into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## THE SIMPLE LIFE.

It is a good sign that Pastor Wagner's little book, "The Simple Life," should have taken the country by storm. It is many years, perhaps as long ago as the advent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that any book has sold so well in the United States. The cartoon in the Sunday Advertiser showing the street hawker offering "The Simple Life" to a sluggish voluptuary, was not out of the way, for the work is sold at the curb all over New York and other cities, is to be found on the railway cars and in the news stands and in tens of thousands of offices and homes. Surely there must be some latent impulse or emotion, some deep seated instinct which the book draws out, or it would not sell so well. There is nothing strenuous or exciting about it; no plot, no glitter, nothing morbid; just a manly and simple appeal for a return to that life which made our fathers and mothers strong when full of years, and accumulated the great inheritance of health which so many of us are spending rashly as we go along. The multitudes that hasten to read "The Simple Life," save those who merely do so from curiosity, must feel the need of it or they would let it alone. And we repeat that this is a good sign.

The world is beginning to see that the conquering races are those whose lives are least corrupted by luxury; and that the same is true of the conquering men. The simple days of Rome were its great days; the simple days of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether in the old world or the new, were its noblest ones. And if there is anything in the Yellow Peril it is due to the fact that the Asiatic races are living in simple houses, wearing simple clothes, eating plain food and having few wants. The nation which is shaking the world today with the tread of its armies and the thunder of its broadsides is made up of rice and fish eaters, of hard, out-of-door laborers, of athletes; a people like the Moors, who conquered Spain with no other weapons than a handful of darts. Woe to the race, whatever its past glories may be, which rises from the banquet board or the silken couch to cross swords with these men of nature. It will go down before them as the slothful Romans did before the fierce invading Huns.

If Pastor Wagner can induce our countrymen to return to the plain living and high thinking of the early New England days he will deserve well of the republic. Things that sap the strength of America are the vastness of its riches and the diffusion of its enervating comforts. "As wealth accumulates, men decay." Back to the simple life is a course that would have saved Babylon and Tyre, Rome and Greece, and all the splendid Imperial states that rose in goatskins and died in purple.

## DATA ABOUT JAPAN.

One of the most interesting books recently published is "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" which was issued by the Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for distribution at St. Louis and which has also been quite widely distributed by the Japanese consuls. It is a substantial volume of 840 pages bound in green cloth with the national emblem, the chrysanthemum stamped in gold upon the cover.

Inside the volume is a mine of information about Japan. It is divided into eight parts and has a supplement on the island of Formosa. Part I, deals with the Geography, Population, Administrative System and Land System of the Empire. All these subjects are fully treated and tables of statistics appended. Part II, deals with Agriculture, Forestry, Mining and Metallurgy and Fisheries. Part III, is a full account of Manufacturing in the empire and Part IV, a review of Foreign Trade, together with the laws governing it, tariffs and the like.

The fifth division of the book is a full account of the Finances of Japan, both of the history and the present system, national and private. The next part is devoted to the Army and Navy and gives full tables of warships and all statistics of interest regarding the fighting strength of the nation. Part VII, is devoted to Communications, telegraphic, postal and telephonic and to Transportation by land and sea. The last part is a review of Education in Japan. A supplement is devoted to the statistics of Formosa. The scope of the work is so large that no newspaper article can do it justice. Suffice it to say that it is an invaluable mine of information about Japan and is a credit to its compiler, the Hon. Haruki Yamawaki, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and one of the World's Fair Commissioners. The translation has been well done and the book is in excellent English.

It has been suggested to the Advertiser that the Honolulu Gas Co. should lay its mains in the streets intended soon to be macadamized before that work is done. Otherwise, it will be the old story of ripping up thousands of dollars' worth of road work done at the public expense. Even if the company undertook to leave the streets as good as it found them, there would still be a waste of money and the public sure to be the loser in the long run. Besides, undertakings of this kind are seldom enforced against holders of public franchises and contractors. The construction of the first section of the sewer system transformed miles of newly macadamized streets into rough and bumpy stretches, some of which were almost impassable for vehicles in the next rainy season.

Now that "Suffering Boer" Lake has come to the rescue of the Public Works Department in the matter of that tamping and pressing machine the Government would do well to put a few extra watchdogs about the Treasury, bulldogs preferred. When the "Suffering Boer" is around proposing public machinery contracts things begin to look gloomy for the taxpayers.

Pinkham is also inventing some facts against the farmers.

## AS TO OCEAN FARES.

The Oceanic Company knows its own business best and may have good reason to think that it pays better to run the Alameda with a few cabin passengers at \$125 for the round trip than it does to send that vessel out with many passengers at \$90 or \$100. Nevertheless the big Atlantic lines adopt the other policy. If a man chooses to take a small or a slow steamer across the Atlantic he can get first cabin passage as low as \$45; but if his choice is a grayhound he pays much more. Here the small and the great steamers are put into the same fare schedule class and it costs just as much to ride on the Alameda as it does on the Ventura, the Korea or the Manchuria. Naturally the Alameda gets left. If there is nothing to be gained in passage money by taking the Alameda why should anybody prefer it to a newer steamer of three or four times its size, more stability and greater comforts?

If the Oceanic line could see its way clear to cut the Alameda rate the city would be gratified in more ways than one; pleased at the chance to avail itself of lower fares and at the incentive thus given to the tourist trade. To the lay mind it looks as if the Alameda could be kept very busy indeed as a cutrate ferry boat.

The guns of the New Orleans were the best of their class that the United States had in the Spanish war. They came with the ship from England and their range and accuracy surprised the American naval officers and led to some revision of our own naval armament. Landed at Guam and Midway these guns should make a sufficient defence of the cable stations for ordinary purposes.

Very soon one ought to hear from a Russian squadron in the neighborhood of Ceylon.

Nothing is heard of Kuroki. It is whispered that he killed himself because he failed to turn Kuropatkin's flank at Lisoyang.

If a little bleachery on one sugar estate can get up a coast revolt against the Spreckels trust what couldn't be done by a Territorial refinery, handling the whole island product?

Here's hoping that nobody will get into a contract which will compel him to use a perpetual motion machine which Pinkham hasn't yet invented.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The transport Thomas will be here early in January.

Mrs. Q. H. Berrey returned from a visit to the mainland.

Mrs. Frank Thompson and infant returned from the Siberia.

The Jim Hill liner Minnesota has reached San Francisco.

August Dreier, wife and daughter have returned from the coast.

Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop and her mother, Mrs. Walker, have returned from California.

The Mauna Loa arrived yesterday with Christmas freight, young pigs predominating.

Champion Jeffries' father, an Evangelist, will be here on the 28th, en route for Australia.

Mrs. Bond of Kohala has returned after a visit of several months with relatives in California.

Charles H. Bellina of the Club stables will leave for the coast on business in Nevada next week.

Miss Elsie Waterhouse returned after visiting the fair and friends, both in the East, South and California.

Francis W. Smith, a former assistant manager of the Hawaiian, now holds a position in the Hotel del Monte, Cal.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Welch & Co. have chartered three large vessels to carry sugar from Honolulu around the Horn to Delaware Breakwater. They are the Fort George, Willcott and Hawaiian Isles—Call.

It is reported the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is disposed to enter the passenger trade between Honolulu and the coast with the steamers Nevada and Nebraska, at \$50 single rate and \$90 the round trip.

Tommy Hore, the ten-year-old son of former Judge Hore of Wailua, was yesterday removed in the patrol wagon from Kamehameha Preparatory School to the Queen's Hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Frederick J. Russell, who once practiced law in Honolulu, is defendant in a suit in Oakland to prevent his receiving a contingent fee of half an estate that is valued at \$11,149. L. Jeanne and John de Souza are the plaintiffs.

Rev. H. H. Parker officiated in uniting in matrimony on Thursday evening at the residence of John A. Cummins in Nuuanu valley, Judge John T. de Bolt and Miss Lilly Birdie Wilson. Mr. Cummins gave the bride away. A fine supper was served after the ceremony. Following a reception Judge and Mrs. de Bolt drove to their residence at Kaimuki.

Attorney General Andrews rested the respondent's case in the matter of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mikala Kaipu, at five minutes after three yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ashford, for the writ, called President Pinkham of the Board of Health, and after his examination, asked for a continuance of the case until some time after Monday.

James F. Morgan and W. H. Hoogs will leave in the Sierra for San Francisco on business. Mr. Hoogs to remain away two or three months.

Christian Castendyk of Hilo and Mrs. Bernice Halstead Reid will be married at St. Clement's chapel by Rev. John Usborne on Monday evening.

E. D. Tenney is expected back from New York in January.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hana Sugar Company's property will be sold under foreclosure at noon today.

Dr. W. G. Rogers has returned from Maui and is again at his office in the Young Block.

C. M. Lovstad of Gregg & Co., has just returned from a business trip from Newburg, N. Y.

Rev. Arthur G. Lange, pastor of Palama chapel, left in the Siberia for missionary work in the Philippines.

Five inmates of the Boys' Industrial School will be released on parole as a Christmas favor earned by good conduct.

Mr. C. J. Day, recently returned from England will have charge of the Round Table Study at Y. M. C. A. hall, Sunday at 5 o'clock.

There will be no Advertiser tomorrow.

Frank B. McStocker has taken charge of the business of J. F. Morgan, the auctioneer, during the latter's absence on the coast.

Merchants are complaining of the unused Rapid Transit track on Queen street, which has got out of bearing with the roadway.

The William Isaacs arrested a few days ago for drunkenness, is not the William Isaacs of the Road Department of the Public Works bureau and secretary of the Tenth Precinct Republican Club.

Manuel Pacheco has made a deposition before Clerk George Lucas, relating that Philip Naone entered his store the evening he shot his wife, where he acted like a madman, though there was no sign of liquor on his breath.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt will give a Christmas address at Camp McKinley on Sunday night for the benefit of the soldiers. The address will be illustrated by stereoscopic views.

Myrtle Scott, who was here with the Kolb-Hill combination, is suing for a divorce from Dr. W. B. Estes of San Francisco. The former is now in Australia and the latter at Panama.

Donald McHattie Forbes and Miss Frances Mary Williams are to be married next Thursday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Moir, Papakou. The groom is head luna of Honokaa.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS;  
AT TOWN HOTELS

Christmas dinners and entertainments following made the Royal Hawaiian and Alexander Young Hotels brilliant last evening, not only with electric illuminations and Hawaiian music, but with a large attendance of pleasure seekers, including townfolk as well as the guests at the hotels.

The Hawaiian Hotel was attractively decorated with palm branches and vines, while huge American and Hawaiian flags were appropriately draped in the dining hall.

The dinner was made merry by several parties. Manager and Mrs. Church entertained a party including Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells and Miss Wells of Wailuku, Miss Reed of Sacramento, Mrs. A. P. Taylor and Mr. E. M. Watson. Another table was occupied by Prince and Princess Kawanakoa and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering. Portuguese Consul Canavaro entertained a small party, as did Captain and Mrs. Lyon and Miss Newcomb and Mr. Newcomb. The souvenir menu cards were much admired. Owing to many requests Mr. Church finally consented to give the guests the pleasure of dancing, although it had been his intention to have all adjourn to the Young Hotel for this purpose. After several dances this advice was followed.

The Young Hotel holiday dinner was largely attended. Every table was occupied and many dinner parties were in evidence. The menus were attractive souvenirs. Dancing was enjoyed by a merry crowd until long after midnight. Following is the Young menu:

California Oyster Cocktail.

Roast Turtle aux Queues

Consomme Imperial.

Salted Almonds Celery Sticks

Pickled Walnuts Caviar on Toast

Fillet of Soles, Maitre d'Hotel

Cucumbers Pommes Persillade

Frog Legs a la Poulette

Sweetbreads a la Columbus

Queen Fritters en Consomme

Punch au Creme de Minthe

Roast Young Turkey With Chestnuts

and Cranberry Sauce

Prime Ribs of Beef With Yorkshire

Pudding.

Mashed and Steamed Potatoes

Asparagus au Beurre

Haricots Verts au Berre

Browned Sweet Potatoes

Quail on Toast aux Cresses

Artichokes en Mayonnaise

Lettuce With Egg

Hot Mince Pie

Green Apple Pie

Curacao Jelly

Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream, Assorted Cake

Assorted Fruit Figs Nuts and Raisins

Roquefort, Swiss or American

Cheese

Bent's Crackers

Cafe Noir

The Moana Hotel Christmas dinner was given on Sunday. Many guests enjoyed the excellent dinner to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music. There was a dinner party for eighteen guests given by Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphris.

Peculiar  
To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." S. A. HAINES, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKER.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 24, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	320	
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20		28
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		74
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,112,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	81 1/2	82 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	100		115
Haleiwa	500,000	100		115
Kahuku	500,000	30	24 1/2	25
Kihel Plant Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		112 1/2
Koloa	150,000	100		101
Koloa	500,000	100		110
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20		7 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	4,500,000	100		107 1/2
Onomaea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	30		7 1/2
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100		100
Olovala	150,000	100	94	
Papaehaia Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	80		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100	115	
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		118
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	190	197 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	93	
Wailuku	700,000	100		28
Waianae	252,000	100		103
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	800,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	115	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	112	
H. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	57 1/2	62 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co. C.	150,000			7
H. R. T. & L. Co. C.	4,000,000			
Hilo B. S. Co.	1,000,000			
BONDS.				
Haw. Ter. & p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Haw. Terri. & p. c.			100	
Haw. Ter. & p. c.			100	
Haw. Coml. & Sugar Co. s. p. c.			100	
Ewa Plnt. s. p. c.			100	
Haleiwa s. p. c.			100	
Hawaiian Sugar & p. c.			111	
Hilo B. S. Co. s. p. c.			105	102 1/2
Honolulu s. p. c.			100	
Kahuku s. p. c.			100	
Koloa s. p. c.			100	103
Oahu Sugar Co. s. p. c.			100	
Oloa Sugar Co. s. p. c.			101	97 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co. s. p. c.			101	
Waialua Agr. Co. s. p. c.			90	



## CONVICTS SET FREE

Five Men Given Their Liberty or a Xmas Present.

"By virtue of the power in me vested, I do grant to you, Arthur Meyners, to you H. McCallum, to you Nishiyama, to you Samuel Lee Thomas, and to you Wong Cheung Hung, a full and free pardon."

Standing with bared heads in the shade of the spreading kamani tree in the yard at Oahu Prison, High Sheriff Henry read out those words, with the signature of George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii. It was the list of the pardons that is granted by the government on Christmas day if any prisoners in the jail are found worthy of clemency during the year. The men, before the reading of the pardons and with not the remotest notion of what was coming, had been lined in the front of the stairway leading down into the jail yard. Behind them, where the sun fell in a golden shower through the leaves of the kamani tree, their fellow prisoners in the striped suits that all men wear behind the bars, stood and sat, expectant of something but of what they did not know.

Sheriff Henry, with Deputy Rawlins and Warden Kamana, presently came out and stood upon the bottom step, where the shade of the big tree fell most heavily. There was a slight pause while a guard was sent to find the prisoner Charles Heffernan, serving two sentences for forgery, aggregating six years. He came, at length, and was addressed first.

"Heffernan," said the Sheriff, "I hold here a commutation of your two sentences of six years to five years from February 28, 1901." Heffernan bowed his thanks, and retired. Then the sheriff turned to the other five, two white men, a negro, a Chinese and a Japanese and read the words that gave them liberty.

"And now," said the Sheriff, in conclusion, "you are free men. You have only to get your clothes and go. The bars are down, for you."

The expression that came into the faces of those men was of itself a thing that was almost worth living to see. They had come forward when their names were called, and slouched into their places with that indefinable air of lack of manliness which comes even to innocent men in prison. Under the stimulus of pardon a glad light, right from the soul leaped into the face of each, and their forms straightened, and their shoulders seemed to square themselves as though they were braced to meet once more the burden of manhood which is a man's proudest possession as it is his hardest responsibility. They would live up to the manhood, that the law, having taken away, had now given back. The resolution was as plainly written in the instant change of bearing of the Asiatic as in that of the American. The men pardoned were:

Arthur Meyners, sentenced on July 14, 1900, to serve six years for manslaughter in the second degree.

H. McCallum, sentenced on May 4, 1904, to pay a fine of \$250 for selling liquor without a license, with the alternative of one year in prison if he should take the pauper's oath.

Nishiyama, sentenced on May 19, 1902, to serve three years for robbery in the first degree.

Samuel Lee Thomas, sentenced on February 19, 1903, to serve three years for burglary in the first degree.

Wong Cheung Hung, sentenced on January 12, 1899, to serve ten years for manslaughter in the second degree.

Charles Heffernan, sentenced on February 28, 1901, on two counts for forgery to serve five years on one and one year on the other commuted so that the term of both sentences will be but five years.

## REV. MR. WESTERVELT'S INJURIES BETTER

Rev. W. D. Westervelt, whose right hand was badly burned on Friday night by the explosion of acetylene gas, used for his stereopticon views, is still suffering much pain. The tank exploded in the Manoa Church, where Mr. Westervelt was giving a Christmas entertainment for the children of the valley. The flames enveloped only the outer side of the inner tank. Had the inner tank exploded the results might have been more serious. As it was there was quite a panic among the natives, who escaped from the building through windows as well as doors. Afterward the other parts of the entertainment went on. The skin was stripped in places from Mr. Westervelt's right hand while he was hurrying the blazing tank out of the church.

SPRAINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK, LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## SENTENCED TO A FEED

High Sheriff and Deputy Give Luau to Police.

"You have all pleaded guilty of being hungry. I now sentence you to sit down and eat just as much as you possibly can."

And there was not a man in the whole ninety lined up before Police Judge Whitney who asked for a commutation of that sentence. For it was at the luau given by High Sheriff Henry and Deputy Sheriff Rawlins to the police force and the clerical force of the police court, and it was not a sight before them that would prompt men to abstention from the pleasures of appetite.

The vizards, most of them, had been cooking all of Saturday night in the spacious inns at Police Captain Parker's place, with Apana as chief cook and Captain Parker himself superintending chef. There were four pigs cooked in banana and ti leaves and so well done that they literally fell apart into succulent morsels of juicy richness when the wrappings were taken from them. There were mullet done up in leaves and still so smoking hot, that Apana and his corps of assistants had to dip their hands in water when serving the fish. There were packets of lau lau, which fairly dripped with spicy juices through their wrappings of green leaves. There were great bowls of poi, with the dried opulu fish alongside that goes with that fattener. There were baked taro roots and bowls of chicken. And, to crown all, were golden oranges and bottles of soda and ginger ale as cold as ice could make them.

Would a man in that crowd have asked for a remission of the sentence to eat. Not if he had been an anchorite! The men of the police force marched into the courtroom, where the banquet was spread, two and two, marshaled by Captain Parker himself. They stood at attention under the decorations of American and Hawaiian flags and green leaves and flowers, while Policeman Kawalea made a prayer. Then they saluted the Sheriff and his deputy, who, with Judge Whitney and a few invited guests, had taken the head of the table, and fell to with a will. It was one of the best feeds ever given in Honolulu and the affair altogether one of the most enjoyable. There were two long tables down the length of the room covered with white cloths, upon which a layer of leaves was placed, and the tables were filled—as the men were before they got up from their seats.

The luau was served at 2 p. m. and continued during the better part of the afternoon. Toward the close, when the first edge of appetite had been taken off, there were songs and speeches, and at the last a vote of thanks for the heads of the department, who had thus demonstrated to the men under them that the Christmas spirit animated the Police Department, as well as the balance of the community.

## "JACK" SENT HIS ALOHA TO "BILLY"

Secretary "Jack" Atkinson did not forget his friends in Honolulu on Christmas day, for many received cablegrams of a congratulatory nature. Billy Woods, the athletic turnkey at the police station, who formerly trained "Jack" in the manly art, received the following cablegram on Christmas day:

"Billy Woods, Honolulu: Aloha. "JACK."

The cablegram was sent from New York at 3:45 a. m. and Billy is wondering just where Jack was at that time.

## PRESIDENT MAY COME HERE SOME TIME

President Roosevelt, in an interview recently had with William E. Curtis, announced his intention of making a tour of Europe, and possibly of the world, after his new term of office has expired.

In that event the President would visit Hawaii, a hope he has often expressed to his visitors from here. The President, long before he began his career at Washington, travelled considerably in Europe and is again anxious to revisit the scenes of his earlier travels.

## TRIED TO BOARD A MOVING CAR

While attempting to board a moving electric car on Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Bethel streets, Caesar Viera, a Portuguese, had a rib broken and was otherwise injured about the chin. High Sheriff Henry and Deputy Sheriff Rawlins were on the car at the time. They had the man sent to his home, where he was given medical treatment. No blame attaches to the car people.

## LABOR NEEDED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

plantation, where houses had been erected for them, each with a garden patch surrounding it, and where a large patch of 'common land' had been set apart for their use as pasture for such stock as they desired to keep. Here they were given lots to cultivate in cane, and every help was rendered in the way of plowing and preparing their fields, but notwithstanding this and all the Ewa Plantation Company expended on this effort to raise cane by white farmers, these people were not able to perform the necessary labor, and they drifted away by degrees, so that in about a year none of the fifteen families was left. Other experiments of a similar nature have been made with like results.

"In connection with the question of 'homesteading' and of encouraging small farming, it is proper here to point out that all the lands cultivated by plantation companies, who find it necessary to irrigate because of the uncertainty of the rainfall, were either arid wastes or poor pasture lands before they were acquired by these companies, who sank artesian wells, established expensive pumping plants, or constructed extensive water ditches and pipe lines, and at great cost poured water over the lands and made agriculture thereon a possibility. If development by homesteads only had been possible the lands which are now cane fields would be in their primitive condition, because their irrigation was only rendered possible by the investment of a large amount of capital.

"With the largely increased world production of sugar, it is only with difficulty that cane can be grown here with a profit. The remoteness of these islands from the world's market and the cost of production are factors to be contended with.

### DESIRABLE LABORING PEOPLE.

"It would be of great advantage to the agricultural interests of these islands if the United States immigration laws could be so amended as to permit the assisting of a desirable class of Portuguese laborers from the Azores or neighboring islands, or if there could be a modification of the Chinese exclusion act permitting the immigration to these islands of a limited number of Chinese agricultural laborers, such laborers to be restricted to agricultural labor and domestic service, and strictly prohibited from engaging in mechanical and mercantile pursuits; such immigration to be so regulated that the identity of each laborer may be ascertained and a record kept thereof, and that he may be required at the end of from three to five years from the date of his arrival in these islands to depart therefrom, and that such laborer be not permitted to go from these islands to the mainland. The Organic Act takes care of this now. No Chinese can go to the mainland from Hawaii.

"Under the existing laws of immigration it is impossible for Hawaii to get immigrant classes from Europe or other occidental countries. Hawaii is 5,000 miles from the point where the great numbers of immigrants land in the United States. Hawaiian interests have tried the experiment of bringing immigrants from the Atlantic ports of the United States to Hawaii, and have failed. We are, therefore, forced to take immigrants from the Orient or go without, and to go without means the ruin of Hawaiian industries, a condition that the Congress of the United States cannot afford to permit, much less to exist, as it certainly would be making a failure of the industrial situation in Hawaii by the continued application of such a drastic measure. No class of American citizens would be injured by the special legislation above referred to, permitting a restricted immigration of field laborers from China; on the contrary, the interests of all Hawaiian citizens and producers, as well as of the planters themselves, would be furthered by such legislation. The population thus created would increase the Hawaiian market for American products and be for the direct interests of workmen on the Pacific coast and in all industries supplying goods to the Territory, while it would not be a competing element upon the mainland.

"By the acquisition of distant territory in the Pacific Ocean the domain of the United States is extended in such a degree that in making laws existing conditions should be recognized. In matters of immigration, the restrictions which are required for the protection of the mainland may be very injurious for distant possessions, and a distinction should be made by special legislation, so that classes not desired on the mainland can be excluded, and the distant possessions provided for as their needs may require."

## COSMOPOLITAN HONOLULU KEEPS MERRY CHRISTMAS

Two Days Well Observed By All Nationalities. Spirits In Prison Rejoice---Newsboys Made Happy---Heavy Car Duty.

Altogether the double-day Christmas this year was a merry one for all Honolulu. Besides the more or less public celebrations, known to Advertiser readers, evidences abounded to the hearing and the observation of everybody that the festival was joyously observed in the homes of the people generally—not, by a mighty lot, excluding those of nationalities to whom Christmas is an acquired institution. Hawaii proves at this season, more than at any other, a world's alambic of cosmopolitanism. Racial and religious prejudices, the heritages of centuries, are drawn into the retort of Christmas good cheer and the distilled product is a changed strain of human being distinctly nearer the ideal humanity of which altruistic philosophers dream.

Many a little Asiatic hand rattled and piped and drummed for Merry Christmas these two days, and many a little Oriental stomach ached sleep away one night at least for Christmas good cheer. Yes, and many a stalwart Buddhist missed a day's wage yesterday rather than labor on the Christian's great holiday.

All of the Occidentals kept Christmas to the limit, which is enough said, generally, as to them.

Following the fiesta scenes of Saturday evening, lasting until midnight, a dense quiet came over the business section of Honolulu, which remained throughout Sunday.

There were large congregations at the Christmas services in the churches, which were exceedingly rich in musical features.

Large crowds attended the band concert at Makee Island on Sunday afternoon, and the shore resorts were thronged.

All of the pupils of Kamehameha schools were given liberty for all day yesterday. They dispersed to visit places of interest, the homes of friends and the football game.

A Christmas concert was given by the Territorial band at Thomas Square the middle of the afternoon yesterday.

Other events of the holiday are recorded elsewhere in appropriate departments of this paper.

### LAST NIGHT'S EVENTS.

At its hall on the corner of King and Nuuanu streets last night the Salvation army gave its Christmas tree for the tots who had been neglected by other people, the newsboys and some other tots. The hall was crowded to the doors and there was the usual literary program by the little ones, helped out by musical selections from the army's string band and the members generally. The occasion was as successful as Salvation army affairs always are. That is, nobody was forgotten, and all the little ones enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

The Chinese Sunday school had its Christmas tree at St. Andrew's mission chapel on Emma street last night. There was a large crowd, the program was entertaining and the affair passed off very pleasantly. This was, in effect, the closing of the Christmas holiday.

### THE CAR SERVICE.

An enormous duty was satisfactorily performed by the electric cars and their

## WAILUKU NEWS NOTES

Improvement Association Active---Personal and Social, etc.

MAUI, Dec. 24.—Christmas on Maui will be passed most quietly. Christmas trees and Christmas dinners alone will mark the greatest day of all the year, excepting for a polo match on the Paia grounds during the afternoon of the 26th. At that time the "Yellows" will play the "Reds" the first game for the beautiful silver cup presented by the ladies of Makawao. There are to be three games, one on Christmas, another on New Year's and the third on Fourth of July. The winning side of two out of three contests will take the trophy.

The teams for the Christmas match will be selected from the following players:

Reds—L. von Tempsky, W. O. Alken, G. W. Wilbur, D. C. Lindsay, D. T. Fleming and Ed Peck.  
Yellows—F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, G. S. Alken, Fred Baldwin, C. C. Krumbhaar, Harry Copp and J. B. Thompson.

The Aloha, bringing coal for the Pioneer Mill Company, arrived in Kaunapali last Sunday, the 18th, forty-one days from Tacoma. She had the roughest kind of a voyage, gales and heavy seas all the way to the Islands. The captain thinks that she has been seriously injured by the tossing about she received and will ask for the appointment of a board of survey, to ascertain the extent of her injuries.

### NOTES.

Forty thousand sacks of sugar was the record of Puunene mill up to Monday, the 19th. All the storehouses at Kahului are full of sugar awaiting an opportunity to be shipped to the coast.

The digging of the new Hamakua ditch is progressing rapidly. The laborers are now tunneling under the Government road near the Grove ranch gate in Makawao. The ditch, when completed, will bring the water quite high up on the mountain slope.

Sub-land Agent W. O. Alken states that twenty-three lots of Government land at Hanalei, Kauai, were assigned to homesteaders under the 1899-year lease plan, and that there were thirty-three unsuccessful applicants for homesteads.

Tuesday night, the 20th, the twenty-two pupils of the Pala Chinese Mission church were made happy with a brilliant Christmas tree, laden with numerous toys, bags of candy, nuts, oranges, etc. Mrs. Fanny M. Simpson and her Sunday school class of Pala Foreign Church had much to do with making the occasion an enjoyable one.

Four of the engines belonging to the Kahului Railroad Company bear the pretty Hawaiian names of Haleakala, Maunaloa, Mahuli and Kulamau.

On January 4, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Makawao Road Board will hold a public meeting at the Makawao Court-house especially for the purpose of consulting with the representatives of the three Republican precinct clubs of Hamakua, Kula and Huala. If the recommendations of the Road Board and the wishes of the citizens at large can be made to coincide in regard to public improvements then the work of the Legislature will be expedited and a sixty-day session made probable. This plan should be followed all over the Territory.

Tuesday evening, the 20th, the new Maui lodge of Freemasons held a meeting in their lodgeroom at Wailuku for the purpose of initiating two candidates into the mysteries of the first degree.

Inspector of Schools Charles E. King departed for Honolulu the first of the week.

Roy Woodward of the Pearl City Soda Works has been visiting old friends in Wailuku and Makawao during the week.

Kula people, once famous for the raising of turkeys, seem to have given up the industry to a great degree recently. A few gobblers were obtained for the coming Christmas at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 each after considerable effort on the part of the buyers.

No services were held at the Pala Foreign Church last Sunday, owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith. Friday morning, the 23d, the steamer Nevada arrived in Kahului from Honolulu and found on arrival an abundance of sugar for cargo.

Weather—Quite rainy in localities; 2.80 inches fell Tuesday afternoon with several hours at Makawao; a light Kona wind blowing for two or three days past.

shopping crowds and merry-makers home to every part of the system. Motormen and conductors were careful and alert, while the people crowded to the aisles and footboards were, as a rule, both well behaved and good-natured. Consequently, so far as heard, there is no mishap to record from the running of the cars. The lines were kept open for an hour later than usual, no doubt making hundreds of people grateful.

The suburban car lines were crowded on both Sunday and Monday. On the Kaimuki line Sunday one of the long cars was running full from morning till evening. The small car kept on yesterday was often much overcrowded.

### AT OAHU PRISON.

Right merrily was Christmas celebrated at Oahu prison the past two days. On Sunday the observance was strictly religious in character, but joyous and enthusiastic withal. Yesterday a bounteous feast was served to the prisoners in the morning. The rest crews on Saturday night in getting the of the day, during which the rules were

### OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

relaxed, was kept as a holiday.

Following a custom established many years ago the Y. M. C. A. conducted a special service at 3 p. m. Sunday, to which representatives from all the evangelical churches had been invited. This meeting had been looked forward to by the prisoners with the keenest anticipation. Desiring to show their appreciation of the splendid spirit of friendship and brotherhood which had impelled a number of ladies and gentlemen to remember them on Christmas day, the men on the "reef" had requested permission from Warden Kamana to decorate the jail, which was cheerfully granted. As a result the usually gloomy jail presented a lively appearance. The hall leading from the office into the yard was a veritable bower of flowers and ferns. Yards of evergreen trimming were wreathed and festooned on doors and walls, while the kamani tree in the yard had been surrounded by a wall made of a number of beautiful palms and ferns. Over the organ and directly in front of the visitors hung a transparency bearing the motto in flowery letters "Merry Christmas," while draped as a background were the American and Hawaiian flags entwining their folds in a peaceful and loving embrace. It was a beautiful and inspiring scene. The mass of eager faces amid the setting of colors and greenery, the hearty singing, the intense enthusiasm and the cordiality that prevailed over all this, surely is not a picture which one would associate with a prison.

John M. Martin, chairman of the prison committee of the Y. M. C. A., had the chair and introduced the participants in the program. Rev. W. M. Kincaid was the speaker of the day, and his message was one of "Hope," which he ably developed from Matthew 18:14, "Even so it is not the will of your Father, which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish." The Rev. H. H. Parker, who was to have spoken in Hawaiian, was unable to be present, owing to his ministerial duties, but had a most acceptable substitute in the person of J. C. Austin. Mr. Colcord of the local Seventh Day Adventist Church, delivered the wishes and compliments of the season of the members of his congregation, and Mr. Martin spoke in behalf of both the Y. M. C. A. and the Methodist church. Miss Charlotte White and Miss Nellie Waddington delighted their prison audience with two beautiful Christmas selections and Miss K. D. Ray Bell held all present captivated by her dramatic recitation, "Annie and Willie's Prayer." The Oahu Prison Glee Club contributed three selections to the program, one of the best numbers of which was the reading of the story of the incarnation in English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese and Spanish. Miss Florence Yarrow led the congregation in prayer and concluded the services with the benediction. Among those present were Dr. McDonald, Rev. E. W. Thwing, E. A. Lutz, James Hakuole, Mrs. Colcord, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Jensen of the Salvation Army.

Besides the special Y. M. C. A. service other services were held in the prison on Christmas day by Major Millsaps, Ensign Haynes and Lieutenant McClelland of the Salvation Army; by the Rev. Mr. Motokawa for the Japanese, the Rev. Mr. Manase for the Hawaiians, and by representatives of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. for the prisoners of that nationality. There was also a meeting for the Roman Catholics.

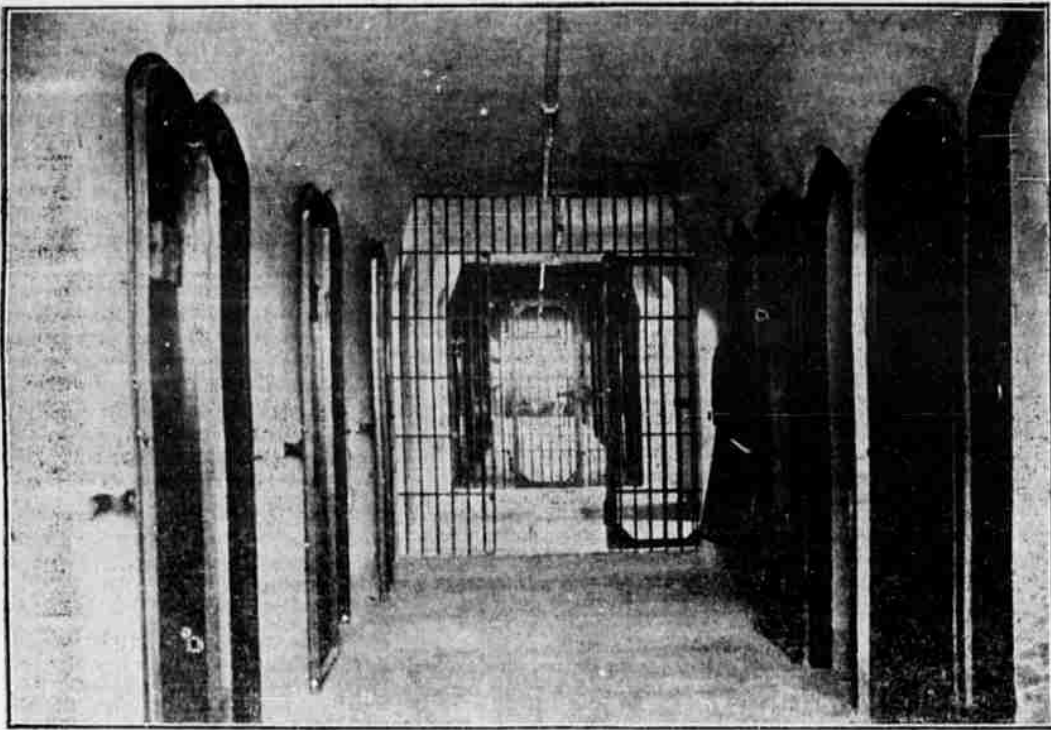
Yesterday morning a Christmas dinner was served to the prisoners. The menu consisted of pig roasted in ti leaves, a la Hawaïenne, stewed beef, taro, sweet potatoes, oranges, lettuce, bananas, doughnuts and tea.



## MEN IN AUTHORITY OAHU PRISON.



THREE MEN HAVE IN THEIR CHARGE THE UNFORTUNATES WHO, HAVING VIOLATED THE LAWS OF THE LAND, ARE RESTRAINED OF THEIR LIBERTY IN OAHU PRISON. HIGH SHERIFF HENRY, SEATED IN THE CENTER OF THE PICTURE, HAS ON HIS RIGHT HAND WARDEN KAMANA AND ON HIS LEFT DEPUTY WARDEN BOURKE. ALL THESE MEN ARE EXPERIENCED IN THEIR LINE, AND ALL ARE MERCIFUL TO THE UNFORTUNATE. MR. HENRY, BEFORE HE WAS CHOSEN HIGH SHERIFF, WAS HIMSELF WARDEN OF OAHU PRISON FOR SEVEN YEARS, AND IN ALL THAT TIME DID NOT LOSE ONE PRISONER. THE RECORD IS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVER MADE BY A PRISON KEEPER.



A PART OF THE NEW ADDITION TO OAHU PRISON IS ALREADY IN USE, THE NORTH CORRIDOR ON THE SECOND FLOOR BEING OCCUPIED BY WOMEN PRISONERS. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE CORRIDOR, AND GIVES A FAIR IDEA ALSO OF THE ENTIRE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE NEW JAIL.

## GOV. CARTER'S REPORT.

(Continued from Page 2)

provision to reimburse the owners of fishing rights if the fisheries are finally to be reclaimed for the benefit of the public.

## NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Following the chapter on fisheries come the Governor's recommendations for legislation by Congress, matters of the last importance to the people of the Territory. The Governor opens this chapter with the statement that there has been no amendment of the Organic Act since its passage in 1900, and after reciting that various public bodies have been asked to submit their recommendations for amendments to that act, states his own ideas of legislation needed for the islands as follows:

## IMMIGRATION LAWS.

"First—By far the most important question which concerns the future of these islands is the need of some modification of the immigration laws in order to provide labor to develop the resources of this Territory to the fullest extent. By reference, the article on sugar, with the remarks on labor conditions which precede, make it evident that unless some modification can be obtained, the progress of these islands will be checked. Notwithstanding the large number of Orientals that compose our population, it is evident from the school statistics that we are not being Asiaticized. The conditions here differ entirely from those which affect the Atlantic seaboard, and provision for a limited number of Orientals to work in the cane and rice fields of these islands need not necessarily antagonize those who believe in restricted immigration. The immigration laws in reference to the entrance of Chinese are already in force in these islands, and those here are not allowed to enter the ports of the Pacific coast. Thus provision could easily be made for a limited number under restrictions requiring their return at the end of a given number of years and confining them entirely to these islands.

"Second—Next in point of importance is the removal of the restriction in the leasing of agricultural lands. At present the Territory can lease no agricultural lands for more than five years, while certain crops, such as sisal (a description of which appears in the following pages), takes four years to mature its first crop, and it is impossible to expect any one to undertake such a venture on leased lands with the

prospect of having the result of four years out of five of his labor sold at public auction.

"If Congress is unwilling to modify this the only other course to pursue to increase the wealth of these islands is to sell the land outright and cease the leasing of it, which would enable a man with small capital to undertake enterprises which would otherwise be prohibited, and at the same time render the Territory much needed revenue in addition to its taxes.

"Third—Section 90 of the organic act should be amended so that the Governor may remove any officer appointed by him. This is a question of practical administration. The responsibility for a high standard of efficiency in the Territory is placed entirely upon the executive, and yet, under the organic act, he cannot remove a prison inspector or the head of a department whose usefulness has ceased. To meet this situation precedents have now to be established of requiring resignations in advance, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

"Fourth—The return by Congress of the armory site for Territorial use. Prior to annexation there existed a national guard of Hawaii, which had a rough armory building located on a piece of Government property just in the rear of the executive building—an ideal site, as its proximity rendered the guard of great assistance in case of insurrection or riot. At the time of annexation, owing to the needs of the War Department during the Spanish war, this site, with the buildings thereon, was taken by the War Department as an army reservation, part of which has since been used by the Quartermaster's Department.

"It would greatly assist in fostering the national guard in Hawaii if this site could be turned over to the Territorial government for the erection of an armory and as a parade ground for the guard. There is available an appropriation by the Territory of \$75,000 for such a building. If favorable action can be taken by Congress on this matter early in its session this appropriation would still be available, and it would be in conformity with the active interest the Federal Government is taking in raising the standard of the national guard throughout the Union.

"Fifth—That the organic act be so amended as to limit the session of the Legislature to forty days and provide at the same time for a yearly session; also requiring that each session of the Legislature should make public a statement of its expenditures, and that the

treasurer of the Territory be prohibited from paying out any money without proper and sufficient vouchers.

"In accordance with the foregoing, amendment should be made to provide for annual rather than biennial appropriations. This change would give the people more of an opportunity to keep pace with the rapid changes that are taking place; would make for keener interest in local affairs and in the end for a higher standard of citizenship. It would make the Government more elastic, and as the members would be elected for two years, every alternate year the session would be composed of precisely the same members as at the preceding session. This would be wholesome in its effect and result in legislation of a much higher class."

Concerning needed appropriations the Governor recommends:

## HONOLULU HARBOR.

"First—Immediate provision should be made by Congress for the dredging of the harbor of Honolulu."

In support of this the Governor dwells upon the coming of large steamers into the Pacific trade and the need for keeping the harbor's capacity abreast of the

"Second—An appropriation should be made by Congress refunding to the Territory the following sums expended between June 14, 1900, and June 30, 1904, as shown by the books of the Department of Public Works:

Harbor improvements and buoys... \$11,481.77  
Light houses, maintenance and repairs... \$31,939.99  
Dredging Honolulu bar and harbor, exclusive of slips... \$131,800.31

"Thus \$175,222.07 was expended by the Territory in the maintenance of a service which no other community in the Union has ever been expected to bear by direct taxation. The dredging of Honolulu harbor was felt to be of vital necessity and the maintenance of the light houses was simply from the fact that the people of this Territory, when told that Congress had made no provision for this service, were humane enough to desire to protect the lives and property not only of American bottoms, but in the vessels of all nations of the world.

"Third—Provision should be made for the erection of a suitable public building in Honolulu for a Federal court, internal revenue office and postoffice. Failing such appropriation some provision should be made to pay rent to the Territory for the space now occupied in its buildings by the Federal departments, as is done in other Territories.

"Fourth—Provision should also be made for the erection of a suitable public building in Hilo, where the postoffice, courthouse and internal revenue office can be located together.

"Fifth—For the making of a survey

in anticipation of the construction of a breakwater at Hilo I recommend the appropriation of \$10,000.

"Sixth—No greater good can be accomplished by Congress in any appropriation than is made by the Federal Government than to provide a fund of \$50,000, under the United States Marine Hospital Service, for the study of and experiments in obtaining a cure for leprosy. From the beginning mankind has been cursed with this disease, which has baffled all science and is found not only in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but in many of the States and cities of the mainland. Were such an attempt successful not only would great credit accrue to the American people, but suffering and sorrow would be relieved throughout the world to an extent little realized."

## DEPARTMENT HEADS.

Appended to the Governor's report are the reports of the heads of the various departments of the Territorial Government, showing the work and the needs of their several departments, and following these are a number of papers on Island industries prepared by the local men, who are supposed to be best posted upon the several topics treated. These comprise articles on "Federal Law Work" by Robert W. Breckons, United States District Attorney of Hawaii; "The Sugar Industry," by C. F. Eckart; "The Coffee Industry," by William M. Bruner; "The Sisal Industry," by the Hawaiian Fiber Company; "The Pineapple Industry," by James C. Dole; "Vanilla," by Edward H. Edwards; "The Livestock Industry," by Albert F. Judd; "Rapid Transit," by C. G. Ballentine; "The Commerce of Hawaii," by E. R. Stackpole.

The report concludes with the recommendations of various public bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade of Hilo and the Improvement Association of Walluku, relative to public improvements desired by the several organizations.

## WED AMID PALMS AND MARGUERITES

Mrs. Berenice Reed and Mr. J. K. Castydyk were united in marriage last evening at St. Clement's Church, Punahou, the Rev. John Osborne officiating. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends of the couple, who occupied all the pews.

The ceremony took place at 8:30, when, to the strains of a wedding march, the bride met the groom at the church steps, where both were greeted by the minister standing in the chancel. The impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church was pronounced by the priest, while soft music came from the organ. The bride was unattended. The groom was served by Mr. August Humburg as best man and the ushers were Mr. Rohrig, Mr. Frank Armstrong and Mr. Hugo.

The couple, when pronounced husband and wife, repaired to the vestry, where they subscribed their names to the register, their signatures being witnessed by the groomsmen and ushers. The bride and groom re-entered the chancel and to the strains of the wedding march departed from the church and to the Halstead home on Makiki street, where they received the congratulations of relatives and near friends.

The church was prettily and tastefully decorated. The altar was beautiful with vases of white marguerites, relieved by greens. The screen dividing the chancel and nave was covered with the trailing parasite vine, with ropes of carnation leis festooned before it. The walls were relieved by palm branches.

The bride looked handsome in a gown of soft mauve colored material. Mrs. Berenice Halstead was formerly Miss Berenice Halstead and is one of Honolulu's attractive women. Mr. Castydyk is at the head of the branch house of Hackett & Co. at Hilo and is one of Hilo's most estimable citizens.

The couple will spend their honeymoon at Haleiwa, Oahu.

Among those present at the ceremony were Judge and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halstead, Miss Emily Halstead, Colonel McClellan, U. S. A., Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mr. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Pfotenbauer, Dr. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. du Roi, Misses Ward, Dr. Sloggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. George Rodde, Mr. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Schulze, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Klebahn, Mr. and Mrs. von Hamm, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Weight, Judge Stanley, Misses Lishman, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, Miss Hopper.

## Vessels Change Dates.

The Japan Times of December 10 says: The S. S. Doric will take the sailing date of the Manchuria homeward this trip, leaving Hongkong on the 17th instant, Shanghai about the 21st, Nagasaki about the 23rd, Kobe about the 25th and Yokohama about the 26th for Honolulu and San Francisco, and the Manchuria is scheduled to take the Doric's date, leaving Hongkong on the 24th instant omitting the call at Shanghai, going direct to Nagasaki, which port she will leave about the 28th, Kobe about the 30th and Yokohama about the 4th of January direct for San Francisco.

## A PROMINENT PUBLISHER ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mr. Leon C. Streeter, proprietor of the Worcester, Cape Colony, Standard, says: "For the past seven years, or since we have been in South Africa, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has always been kept in our household. My wife has found it to be invaluable with the children and croupy symptoms have disappeared with astonishing but pleasing rapidity under its influence." For sale by All Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## PUNAHOU IS THE VICTOR

Defeats the Honolulu in a Fast Game 12 to 0.

A large holiday crowd saw the wearers of the red and white go down to defeat before the sturdy Punahou team for the second time this season. The day was so hot that good snappy ball was impossible, but under the circumstances the game was well contested.

The college boys showed up superior in every department of the game and outplayed their opponents as badly as the score indicates.

At no stage of the game was the Punahou goal in danger, while the H. A. C. barely escaped a more crushing defeat. The game was clean throughout. There were few penalties and all that were given were for offside play.

## DIXON'S LONG RUN.

The two teams had hardly warmed up when a sensational run by Bill Dixon brought the crowd to their feet to cheer the lanky halfback. On a tandem play he broke through the H. A. C. right tackle and guard and with absolutely no interference ran 55 yards to a touchdown. Alameda, the H. A. C. quarterback was the only man in front of the speedy half. He missed the tackle and there was a clear field before the runner.

## JOY'S GOOD WORK.

Barney Joy, the baseball twirler, demonstrated that he was a fullback as well as a tackle. He made gain after gain through the Punahou line and the blue and gold boys could not withstand his fierce bucks. Joy is heavy and strong and with a little more experience should make one of the best backs here. Pat Gleason was placed behind the H. A. C. line in the second half and he also did some good work in carrying the ball.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAY.

The Punahou won the toss and Joy of the H. A. C. kicked off promptly at 3 o'clock. Spilvaio caught the ball and fumbled on the ten-yard line. The Punahou then began to make good gains through the H. A. C.'s left wing, which was composed mostly of new men. The H. A. C. at last took a brace and Punahou was forced to kick. Judd booted the pigskin down the line to Dawes about twenty-five yards. Dawes was downed in his tracks. Joy bucked for five yards. Puna were caught off side and penalized. Punahou made a gallant stand and got the ball on their own fifty yard line. Dixon was given the ball on a tandem play and carried it through the H. A. C. right side for a splendid run for 55 yards, making the first touchdown. An easy goal was kicked by Judd.

Score 6 to 0. Punahou kicked off to Dawes, who ran the ball in 15 yards. Joy makes good gains through center. Jarrett is put past tackle for three yards. Punahou off side. Puna hold and get ball. The Punahou fullback, Maupin, a new man, sprinted twenty-five yards aided by good interference, past the H. A. C. right tackle. Enos retires from the game and McDuffie takes his place at right guard. Spilvaio makes five yards through tackle and carries the ball to the H. A. C. one yard line, where they take a brace and hold for downs. The H. A. C. make about twelve yards on bucks. Punahou holds and gets the ball. Dixon tries for a place kick and misses. Joy kicks off to Punahou from the twenty-five yard line. Punahou punts thirty yards. Alameda runs the ball back fifteen. Whistle blows for the end of the first half with the ball on the Punahou forty yard line.

At the beginning of the second half both teams showed different men. Judd kicked off to Gleason, who made a pretty run for twenty-five yards before he was downed. Gleason went through for ten more. Punahou gets the ball on downs. Dixon makes another long run for thirty-five yards. Campbell carries the ball past tackle for ten. The H. A. C. brace and hold on downs. They kick out of bounds and the ball goes to Punahou. Pa takes Maupin's place and Spilvaio goes to fullback. Campbell makes a thirty yard run aided by good interference. Puna fumble and H. A. C. fall on the ball. Gleason tries a kick—the pass is low and he fumbles. The ball is recovered by the Punahou. Crabbe soon carries the ball over the line for a second touch down. Judd converts the touch down into a goal.

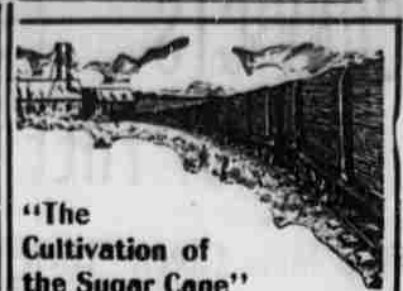
Score 12 to 0. H. A. C. kick off to Punahou. When the runner is tackled he fumbles and Lane falls on the ball. Whistle blows calling time.

## LINE UP.

Punahou—Judd, center; Johnson, right guard; Judd, left guard; Crabbe, right tackle; Waterhouse, left tackle; Marcellino, right end; Robinson, left end; Judd, quarterback; Campbell and Dixon, right halfback; Spilvaio and Pa, left halfback; Maupin and Spilvaio, fullback.

H. A. C.—Kauhane, center; Hunt and Lane, left guard; Enos and McDuffie, right guard; Tilton, left tackle; Keawe, right tackle; Andrews, left end; Enase and Maderon, right end; Alameda, quarterback; Gleason and Dawes, left halfback; Jarrett and Sullivan, right halfback; Mays and Joy, fullback.

E. A. Mott-Smith, referee; Dr. Hobdy, umpire; Rem Harrison, timekeeper.



## "The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

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## Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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## North German Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.  
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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## UNION PACIFIC

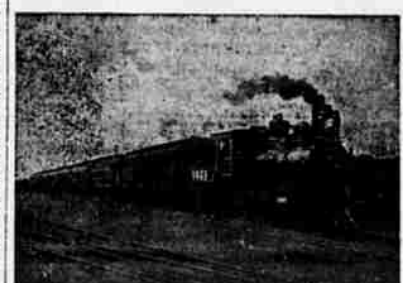
The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!  
It is the Route today, and  
Will be for all time to come.

## THE OLD WAY.



## THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED,"  
ELECTRIC LIGHTED  
RUNNING FIVE DAYS IN THE YEAR  
Only Two Nights between Missouri and  
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Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal  
S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

## TERRY'S FLAG DOWN LYON'S GOES UP

At 11 o'clock this morning the ceremony of hauling down Admiral Terry's flag and hoisting that of Captain Lyon, U. S. N., the new commandant, will take place. The Hawaiian Government Band, under Captain Berger, will be present as a compliment from Governor Carter. After the new senior officer's flag is raised, the Governor will officially call upon Captain Lyon. The customary gun salute will be fired.

## YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by All Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



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HONOLULU.**Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORS.****AGENTS FOR**

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The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
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C. BREWER &amp; CO., LTD.,

Honolulu.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.**

Entered for Record Dec 22, 1904.

John H Van Gieson to William R

Castle Tr ..... M

Max Schlemmer and wf to August

Bombar ..... D

Isaac Noar to Celia Noar ..... A

Hana Lili Poola to Young Kun ..... C

Martha A J Chamberlain to Chas

H Atherton ..... Rel

Martha A J Chamberlain to Chas

H Atherton ..... Rel

G N Wilcox to Albert Waterhouse

et al ..... D

Recorded Dec 15, 1904.

G R Carter to Esther Shaw, Agrmt;

to sell for \$500 apx 43 and 45 blk 3 of

R P 2050, Puunui Road, Honolulu,

Oahu. B 265, p 330. Dated Dec 13,

1904.

Kapiolani Est, Ltd, et als to William

O Smith et al. Assmt; rents, income,

etc, from various leaseholds in Terri-

tory of Hawaii. \$1. B 265, p 332. Dated

Nov 26, 1904.

Entered for Record Dec 23, 1904.

S Lopes and wf to Kwong Sun, M

Wilder &amp; Co, Ltd, to Notice, Notice

Est of S G Wilder Ltd to Notice, Notice

Joseph Cockett et al by atty to

Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd, ..... L

Kipahulu Sugar Co to Dept of Pub-

lic Instruction ..... Ex D

H Alexander Isenberg to Kipahu-

lu Sugar Co ..... L

George M Ruapp to Mrs Hannah

Fisher ..... Rel

Hannah Fisher to William C Wile, D

C Ah Nee to First Nat'l Bk of Wai-

luku ..... CM

Henry P Robinson and wf to David

C Lindsay Tr ..... M

Naolulo and hab to W E Rowell, D

Emily Haa and hab to W E Rowell, D

Kahani Huihee (w) to W E

Rowell, ..... D

Entered for Record Dec 24, 1904.

Mrs Lucy K Kalli to Chock Tong, BS

Chock Tong to C K Chow, ..... PA

Henry J Harrison and wf to Cecil

Brown Tr ..... M

L Ahlo to M S Grinbaum &amp; Co

Ltd ..... PA

Jennie L Hildebrand to Mark P

Robinson ..... PA

J Kalamianale and wf to David

Kawanakoa ..... PA

D Kawanakoa et al to E A C

Long Tr ..... D

Puakinamu Mookini and hab to M

A Rego ..... M

Charles B Makee and wf to E J

Morgan ..... D

Emma Makee and hab to E J Mor-

gan ..... D

Recorded Dec 16, 1904.

Francis M Swany to Hamakua Mill

Co Ltd, L; por gr 2221, Paalua, Ham-

akua, Hawaii. 50 yrs \$5000 pd. B 263,

p 188. Dated Dec 14, 1904.

McBryde Sugar Co Ltd to D P R

Isenberg, L; shooting rights on lands

of company on Kauai. 5 yrs at \$15

per yr. B 263, p 191. Dated Sept 8,

1904.

D Paul R Isenberg to W H Rice Jr,

P A; special powers. B 263, p 342.

Dated Dec 10, 1904.

D L Akwai to Dat Kon Fook, B S;

6-20 int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, Bere-

tania street ext'n, Honolulu, Oahu.

\$500. B 265, p 343. Dated Dec 2, 1904.

Hoopikane and hab to Angeline

Houghtaling, D; pc land, Robello lane,

Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p 268. Dated

Dec 6, 1904.

D L Nakai to Chang Kyau (w), B S;

2-20 int in leasehold, bldgs, etc,

Beretania street ext'n, Honolulu, Oa-

hu. \$300. B 265, p 344. Dated Dec

12, 1904.

Manuel de Quadros to Territory of

Hawaii, D; por lot 2 of gr 3229, King

street, Honolulu, Oahu. \$21.50. B 264,

p 269. Dated Dec 15, 1904.

W F Frear and wf to Territory of

Hawaii, D; por lots 1 and 3 of gr 3229,

King street and Kamakela road, Hon-

olulu, Oahu. \$1777.75. B 264, p 270. Dated

Dec 14, 1904.

Peter C Jones Ltd to W F Frear,

Par Rel; por lots 1 and 3 of gr 3229,

King street and Kamakela road, Hon-

olulu, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p 271. Dated

Dec 15, 1904.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to E W Jordan,

Rel; ap 1, kul 7712, Nuuanu street, Ho-

nolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 174, p 235. Dated

Dec 15, 1904.

Edward W Jordan and wf to Bank

of Hawaii Ltd, M; ap 2, kul 1167, por

ap 1, kul 661 and kul 2286, Wylie St,

Honolulu Oahu; pc land, Nuuanu val-

ley. \$2000. B 260, p 360. Dated Dec

15, 1904.

Clementina R Alvarez by atty to An-

tonio Enos, Rel; ap 1 of gr 161, Manoa

valley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 232,

p 33. Dated Dec 16, 1904.

Antone Enos and wf to Vincent F

Sylvia, D; ap 1 of gr 161, Manoa val-

ley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 264, p

272. Dated Dec 16, 1904.

Frederick S Lyman to S C Allen Est

of by Trs, M; lot 1 of kul 3758B, bldgs,

etc, cor Waiuanueue and School Sts;

9750 sq ft land bldgs, etc, cor Waiuanue-

ue and Pleasant Sts, Hilo, Hawaii.

\$2500. B 260, p 363. Dated Dec 15,

1904.

Recorded Dec 17, 1904.

Yee Wo to Chee Yet, L; R P 3824,

kul 1374, Pawa, Honolulu, Oahu. 5

yrs at \$120 per yr. B 263, p 192. Dated

May 10, 1904.

J W Kaio to Samuel Andrews, Re-

ceipt; of \$400 amt pd in full for R P

461, kul 9052 and bldgs, Makua, Wai-

anae, Oahu. B 265, p 345. Dated Dec

16, 1904.

Andrew Cox to Yau Lee Yuen (firm)

L; 10 ac land, bldg, water, etc, Wai-

alua, Oahu. 10 yrs at crop rental. B

263, p 194. Dated Nov 1, 1904.

Manuel da S Orta to Joseph Quelho

and wf, Rel; patent 3559, Waiakoa,

Kula, Maui. \$402.50. B 163, p 210.

Dated Dec 17, 1904.

David Kaapa to Bernice P Bishop

Est of by Trs, Sur L; lot 44, Kakaako,

Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 263, p 195. Dated

Dec 1, 1904.

Wong Tong to Siu Ten Yee, B S; int

in 2 leaseholds, bldgs, furniture, live-

stock, rice, paddy, etc, Waipio, Ewa,

Oahu. \$500. B 265, p 346. Dated Oct

15, 1904.

Siu Ten Yee to Pang Jing, B S; int

in leasehold, bldgs, livestock, tools,

etc, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. \$430. B 265,

p 348. Dated Dec 9, 1904.

Jona Martins and wf to Maria D J

Martins, D; por lot 41 of gr 4714, Ka-

iawiki Homesteads, Hilo, Hawaii. \$250.

B 269, p 14. Dated Dec 17, 1905.

Jose M Macarao and wf to John C

Pinho, D; pc land and int in 3 pcs

land, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$500.

B 269, p 16. Dated Dec 14, 1904.

Paahao and wf to Jose M Ferreira,

D; lot 9, Henenehuala, Hamakua, Ha-

waii. \$100. B 269, p 18. Dated Dec 6,

1904.

**COMMERCIAL NEWS**

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Stores bustling with Christmas traffic and a strong market for stocks characterized the week. There is a better feeling toward the approaching year in the business community than has been experienced at the corresponding season for many years past. Mail intelligence foretelling even a higher range of prices for sugar than has been reached is corroborated by business men returning from the mainland and Europe, who have studied the situation of the world's market at close quarters. Besides the active run of stocks revealed in the published record below, as usual, there have been some heavy deals not appearing on the sheets. A block of 300 Pioneer is said to have changed hands at the uniform price of the sales recorded. Between 3,000 and 4,000 shares of Ewa came from the coast at a price, negotiated some time before the latest advance, \$2 a share less than present high-water mark. Harry Armitage obtained it for clients, the principal one being James S. McCandless. Oahu Sugar is strong, more being bid therefor than last sale price without response by holders. McBryde has slumped a little, but from an easy recognizable cause. It rose so sharply that many who bought it when at low ebb embraced the opportunity of profit-taking and unloaded, with the result of giving the stock a new level at \$7, from which, the offerings being about exhausted, a shading up may soon be expected. Olaa has more bid than last sale price, with more offering. Waiakua is stationary, but strong, and H. C. & S. Co., for no ascertainable reason, has dropped. Bond transactions have been small, with premiums exacted.

(Continued from Page 4.)

**THE WEEK'S RECORD.**

Transactions as reported on the Exchange list for the week have been as follows, in their order as to each security: Kahuku Plantation Co. (par \$20), 25, 20, 20 and 5 shares at \$25; C. Brewer & Co. (par \$100), 40 shares at \$325; McBryde Sugar Co. (par \$20), 436 shares at \$7.75, 100 at \$7.50, 25 at \$7.75, 50 and 90 at \$7.50, 30, 45, 50, 35 and 50 at \$7, 100 at \$7.25, 274 at \$7; Oookala Plantation Co. (par \$20), 200 at \$7; Honokaa Sugar Co. (par \$20), 500 shares at \$19; Waiakua Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 20 shares at \$65; Oahu Railway & Land Co. (par \$100), 15 shares at \$70, 36 and 14 at \$69; Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 100 shares at \$27.87 1-2, 100 and 100 at \$28; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 50 and 150 shares at \$105; Pioneer Mill Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$3000 at par, \$1000 and \$2000 at 101; Hailku Sugar Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 at 102; Kihel Plantation Co. (par \$50), 25, 70, 30 and 10 shares at \$12; Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), 90, 10, 75, 140 and 100 shares at \$130; Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. (par \$100), 23 and 25 shares at \$57.50; Hawaiian Com. & Sugar Co. (par \$100), 15 shares at \$73.

**GENERAL REVIEW.**

It is learned that the Pacific Heights deal broke down at the San Francisco end under a hammer stroke from a Honolulu relative of one of the capitalists interested over there who had written to him for information. "There is nothing in it," was the gist of the reply, notwithstanding the fact that three of the brightest business men of Honolulu stood ready with their half of the \$35,000 stipulated as the price. There are improvements valued at \$150,000 on the tract, including an unfailing supply of purest spring water sufficient for the largest number of residents the plot will accommodate. Jas. F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction Hana Plantation Co.'s entire prop-

**WAR DEPARTMENT ROASTED BY BRUNER**

There has been a rumor current in official circles here that the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior, a digest of which was published exclusively in the Advertiser yesterday, had been held up in Washington because of the hot shot poured into the War Department on account of Hawaiian coffee by Wm. W. Bruner.

However that may be, the Bruner paper, which is embodied in the report, is certainly a sensational arraignment of one of the chief departments of the United States Government. After reciting that the United States is the dumping ground for all the cheap coffee from the countries producing that staple, Mr. Bruner says:

"As a matter of fact the Commissary Department of the Army in San Francisco, in its specifications for coffee to be supplied to it, contains a joker which absolutely precludes the use of Hawaiian coffee. The specifications call for samples of various coffees, including Hawaiian, which may all be blended except the sample of Hawaiian coffee, which cannot be blended. This absolutely prevents the use of Hawaiian coffee, for it is high-grade coffee and certainly can not compete with similar grades of other coffees which have the privilege of being blended with cheaper coffees. This is rank discrimination against Hawaiian coffee by an important Government department; in fact, to be fair to the Hawaiian producer, as San Francisco is the principal market for his coffee, the specifications should call for samples, which must contain not less than 50 per cent Hawaiian coffee. While there has been in Porto Rico, and to some extent here, a demand that the Federal Government should help the coffee producers in some way, either by bounty or protection, they at least might hope to secure the support of the Government by the use of only American coffee in the Army and Navy.

"The Hawaiian and Porto Rican coffee growers are injured in the market which belongs to them by reason of the immense amounts of low-grade coffees imported. The competition with the superior grades they can and should stand. Eliminate the poorer grades of coffee and triage, and prohibit their importation by an act similar to the tea-inspection act of 1897, and the American consumer will get good coffee no less volens and do the most possible good to the producer of good coffee everywhere."

**GOV. CARTER'S POSITION ON ACTIVE PARTISANSHIP**

In a letter addressed to Chairman A. G. M. Robertson, Chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, Governor Carter outlines his policy with regard to the mooted question of the removal of office-holders from positions of authority in the party organization. In effect, the gist of the Governor's position is contained in one paragraph of his letter, as follows: "I am not conscious of ever having asked an official to seek such a position, or intimated to any one that such was my desire. Those officials who hold such positions received the

distinction and honor at the hands of their constituents in the regular course of selection made under the rules of the party. And as I have had nothing to do with their securing such positions, I see no reason for my taking any part in their removal."

Lots of good ice went to waste in Honolulu yesterday, in spite of much that may have been used in head bandages. The town was closed up for the holiday and the ice left on the curbs melted merrily away.

Carl Hollman was advised several times on Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Rawlins not to discharge fire-crackers in the streets, and the last time he did it, Hollman was arrested and sent to the police station.

**Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.**

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY &amp; SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,





**ARRIVED.**  
Saturday, December 24.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 4:30 p. m.  
Sunday, December 25.  
Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports at 4 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports at 5:10 a. m.  
Monday, December 26.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kailua, Napoosoo, Honokaa and Kulihaele at 5 a. m. with 57 cattle and 15 pigs.

Saturday, Dec. 24.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kailua ports, 4:03 a. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11 a. m.  
French cruiser Protet, Adegard, Pa-peete, 8:30 a. m.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from the Orient, 10:15 a. m.  
U. S. S. Solace, Bull, from San Francisco, 11 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, 6:45 a. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Friday, Dec. 23.  
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, from San Francisco, 9 a. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Noeau, Tuleit, from Kailua ports, 7 a. m.

**DUE TODAY.**  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, due in morning.

**DUE THURSDAY.**  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, probably arrive in afternoon.

**DEPARTED.**  
Monday, December 26.  
Schr. Ada, for Maui ports at 9:30 a. m.

**SAIL TODAY.**  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, probably sail in afternoon.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at noon.

U. S. S. Solace, Bull, for Guam and Cavite at 11 a. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kailua ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

**PASSENGERS.**  
Arrived.

Per stmr. Nihau, December 26, from Kailua and Hamakua ports—John McGuire, S. Konda, Mrs. J. S. Perry and 2 children and 4 deck.

Per stmr. Likelike, December 24, from Maui and Molokai ports—Charles E. King, Mrs. J. A. Fullerton, Yee Scheong, S. G. Wright.

Welaap, 1000 shrduetaoin etainn  
Per stmr. Claudine, December 25, from Kailua—C. B. Wells and wife, R. O. Hoge, J. Duggan, S. Decker, J. Decker, H. Willgeroth, J. L. Carnegie, Miss Kanou, Len Wai, M. Kawahara, J. H. Hanlon, Rev. D. Murray, G. Shimata, J. H. Nul, S. B. Fujiyama, C. A. MacDonald, Mrs. A. Waal and infant, W. J. Moody.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 23, from Kailua ports: George H. Robertson, George M. Robertson, D. K. Waller and wife, S. Maibare, Sugaoka San Mis de Carmo, Miss de Lima, C. G. White; from Kona ports: Miss Jules Antone, C. J. Willis, W. H. Babbitt, W. A. Wall, D. Kaupke and brother; from Maui ports: J. R. Meyers and wife, W. Schultz, James T. Taylor, R. G. Henderson, H. Myhre, Dr. W. G. Rogers, R. A. Woodward, John Carvalho, W. H. Crawford, R. Oberhammer, Rev. J. K. Kekaula, Mrs. Tetloff and 76 deck.

#### The Mails.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Ventura, Dec. 29.  
Colonies—Per Sierra, Dec. 27.  
Victoria—Per Aorangi, Jan. 14.  
Yokohama—Per Doric, Jan. 14.

Mails will depart as follows:  
Colonies—Per Ventura, Dec. 28.  
Victoria—Per Mlowers, Jan. 11.  
Yokohama—Per Mongolia, Jan. 4.  
San Francisco—Per Sierra, Dec. 27.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

##### ARMY AND NAVY.

Fr. S. S. Protet, Adegard, Tahiti, Dec. 24.  
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Station vessel.  
U. S. S. Patterson, Pratt, Kahoolawe, Dec. 22.  
U. S. S. Petrel, Sherman, Station vessel, San Diego, Dec. 8.  
U. S. A. T. Solace, Bull, San Francisco, Dec. 24.

##### MERCHANT VESSELS.

Archer, Am. bkt., Lancaster, San Francisco, Dec. 17.  
Coronado, Am. bkt., Potter, San Francisco, Nov. 23.  
C. Kennedy, Am. schr., Miller, Port Townsend, Dec. 14.  
Defiance, Am. schr., Saletzke, Grays Harbor, Dec. 13.  
Dirigo, Am. sp., Goodwin, Shanghai, Dec. 12.  
Erskine M. Phelps, Am. sp., Graham, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.  
Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Willer, Port Gamble, Dec. 1.  
Olympic, Am. bkt., Evans, San Francisco, Dec. 13.  
Primus, Ger. bkt., Bohndorf, Leith, Dec. 12.  
R. P. Rithet, Am. bkt., McPhail, San Francisco, Dec. 10.

## FINANCES OF TERRITORY IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION

### State of the Treasury Is Reviewed In Governor Carter's Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor Carter makes a very strong showing indeed for the finances of Hawaii. "The finances of the Territory of Hawaii," says the Governor, "are in better shape today than they have been since the date of annexation by the United States. Prior to that time these islands were in receipt of an annual revenue approximating \$3,000,000. The diversion of the customs and postal revenues caused a material reduction. Notwithstanding this loss the expenses of the Territory were maintained upon their former basis. There had been no reduction in the number of employees or the current expense in any single department, and in many cases the functions of various departments had been extended. In an effort to supply this deficiency an income tax had been passed and every source of revenue had been closely scrutinized, the assessed values of all properties raised, and the whole system of direct taxation largely increased. Still this was insufficient to meet the requirements, and, of late, each year brought deficiencies which were met by anticipating the income. Such a condition of affairs could not be maintained, and it necessitated a special session of the Legislature in the spring of 1904. This session lasted only twelve days, and it did most effective work in reducing the amount of expenditures that had been previously authorized and in curtailing the departments in every direction. The result is that, beginning with the first day of July, 1904, the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be slightly under \$2,000,000, while a conservative estimate of the Territory's revenue for the same period is some \$200,000 in excess.

"As the Territory is unable to borrow money to cover any temporary deficit, it must pay cash as it goes, or issue warrants, to be redeemed as the income is collected, for bonds can only be issued, as provided by the Organic Act, for certain public improvements, with the approval of the President.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the large collection of taxes in November last year had been exhausted by January of this year and the issuing of warrants has been continued from time to time, the expenditures have now been so reduced that by November next every outstanding warrant will be paid and a considerable balance of excess applied toward the deficiencies of the previous years. Thus, in the coming year, it will not be necessary to issue so large an amount of warrants, and gradually the Territory will be reestablished on an absolutely cash basis.

"At the present time the total bonded indebtedness of the Territory does not exceed 2 1-2 per cent of the taxable property of the Territory, and by reference to the article following on this same subject by the treasurer of the Territory will be found a detailed statement of the bonded debt.

#### CHINESE FUND.

"In the last annual report of the Governor of the Territory some mention was made in reference to this matter, and it was shown that in the changes brought about by annexation and the abrogation by Congress of all laws relating to Chinese immigration the matter of the disposal of this fund was left unprovided for and necessitated local legislation. An act to provide for the care, custody, control, and payment of \$155,546.70, being the money now in the possession of the treasurer of the Territory, designated and known as the 'Chinese fund,' passed the Legislature and was approved April 28, 1903.

By June 30, 1903, there had been paid to the claimants in accordance with this act \$89,968.30. During the present year, ending June 30, 1904, there has been paid \$56,179.75.

A total of \$146,148.05.  
Leaving an unpaid balance of \$19,389.65.

"But in order that a full understanding in reference to this matter may be gained, it is necessary to consider the fund before the passage of the aforesaid act.

"Prior to annexation, the Republic of Hawaii maintained and operated a postal savings bank. There was also in existence a board of immigration, with a paid secretary, who received the payments made by the Chinese laborers who had been admitted under the provisions of previously existing laws, by which they were required to work as agricultural laborers, mill hands, or domestic servants, and to pay a part of their wages to the Government toward a fund to be used in sending them out of the country whenever they should cease so to work. This fund was deposited in the postal savings bank to the credit of the board of immigration, in a separate account with each laborer.

"Congress, in its act to organize this Territory, abolished the board of immigration and the postal savings bank, making provision, however, for the payment of all deposits therein. As these accounts were made up and closed, there being no law for the custody and control of this fund, the money was turned over to Mr. Wray Taylor, the former secretary of the board of immigration, and then employed by the Territory as commissioner of agriculture and forestry, who, from his intimate knowledge of the records and affairs of the board of immigration, was expected to pay out the money as

it was called for by the claimants. Part of this money was deposited in the First National Bank and part was placed in a separate compartment in the vaults of the treasury.

"In September, 1902, former treasurer of the Territory, W. H. Wright, absconded, and it was found he had taken considerable money from this Chinese fund. In December, 1902, Mr. Taylor left the country for a short vacation and, not returning, it was found that he also was short in his accounts with the Chinese fund.

"From the meager records and inadequate books kept by Mr. Taylor, the best estimate that can be made is as follows:

In February, 1903, the unpaid claims amounted to \$173,481.25  
Wright's shortage \$16,883.05  
Taylor's shortage 1,051.50

Total 17,934.55

Balance in the treasury vaults and in the bank of \$191,415.80 mentioned in the act passed by the Territorial Legislature.

"Thus no provision has yet been made covering the shortages, the matter being left open to ascertain to what extent the pass books of the laborers had been lost or destroyed and the claimants themselves have disappeared.

#### FIRE CLAIMS.

"The court of claims final awards for the fire originated during the epidemic of bubonic plague amounted to \$1,473,173.

"The Legislature of 1901 recognized the entire inability of the Territory to meet these claims, yet as an earnest of good faith it made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 from moneys not otherwise appropriated and provided that the moneys from the United States Government as refund of interest on the \$4,000,000 of bonds assumed at the time of annexation should at least be applied to the payment of these claims.

"Not long after \$140,000 was received from the United States Government in part payment of the interest advanced by the Territory. In order to make an even 10 per cent payment on the total claims there was taken from the treasury an additional \$7,317.30. Thus at the time the matter was taken before Congress there was a balance unpaid of \$1,325,855.70.

"By act of Congress, approved January 26, 1903, provision was made for the payment from the Federal Treasury of \$1,000,000, and the Territorial treasurer was authorized to issue 5 per cent fire-claim bonds for the payment of the remaining \$325,855.70.

#### CASH STATEMENT, FIRE CLAIMS.

1903.

Accrued interest \$140,000.00  
Transfer of cash from treasury 7,317.30  
Cash received from sale of 162 fire-claim bonds at par 162,000.00

Total cash received to June 30, 1903 \$309,317.30  
Warrants paid by treasurer to June 30, 1903 304,584.57

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1903 \$ 4,732.73  
Received from the sale of 153 bonds at par to June 30, 1904 \$153,000.00

Received refund of interest from United States Government 11,589.83

Total receipts to June 30, 1904 \$169,322.56  
Warrants paid to June 30, 1904 155,139.60

Cash balance July 1, 1904 \$ 14,182.96  
Outstanding unpaid claims 13,448.83

"Thus there is now an excess of cash in this fund of \$734.13, and there are 11 bonds unsold in the hands of the secretary of the Territory out of the issue of \$326,000 authorized. When the suits pending are disposed of a final settlement can be made and the whole matter closed.

## THE HILO POSTOFFICE

### Objection to Outsiders. Weekly Hilo Budget.

HILO, Dec. 23.—Gossip on the postmasterhip in the Herald contains the following items: Thomas C. Ridgway is in Washington using the Cullom pull for the position and the report that he carried Governor Carter's endorsement is doubted. The applications of Miss Marlin, N. K. Lyman and W. H. Lambert are in the hands of the Governor, but he is said to favor George Desha, one of the oldest hands in the Honolulu postoffice.

J. Castle Ridgway says editorially in the Tribune:

"An imported postmaster is no more desired in Hilo than an imported lady stenographer, especially when Hilo can furnish better material in both instances. \* \* \* Hilo is agreed, politically, upon Norman K. Lyman, and from a business standpoint upon W. H. Lambert. As to the qualifications of each there can be no doubt. \* \* \*

If experience and faithful performance of duty count for anything, Miss Marlin is entitled to the appointment by promotion."

Locally the Tribune has the following: "It is understood that Governor Carter favors the appointment of George L. Desha, to whom the place was offered in the first instance. Mr. Desha is averse to removing with his family to Hilo, but is willing to accept the appointment if it will bring harmony among the friends of other candidates."

#### BUSINESS ITEMS.

Work has begun on the Hilo sewer system, only citizen labor being employed. Superintendent Holloway will ask the Legislature for \$23,000 to complete the system.

W. H. Lambert has the contract for building a wharf at Kawaihae. A cable to Agent R. T. Guard says the Enterprise was to sail from San Francisco on December 21.

Benton & Arioli are having difficulty in procuring sufficient citizen labor to continue the construction work on the Peck and eighteen and three-quarters mile roads. Olau, and are advertising for fifty pick and shovel men.

Contractor Kendall was allowed to proceed with his work on the armory after a misunderstanding over certain COURT NEWS.

Rulla, on a second trial for felonious assault, was found guilty, with a rec-

#### EVERYBODY USES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"Mothers buy it for croupy children, railroadmen buy it for severe coughs, and elderly people buy it for a gripe," say Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa, U. S. A. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

commendation to mercy. Judge Mathewman, who had tried the case instead of Judge Parsons (disqualified) imposed a sentence of two years at hard labor and a fine of \$300.

For saying "Why, sure!" when the court instructed the jurors to go to the clerk's office and sign the pay roll, a jurymen was fined \$5 by Judge Parsons for contempt of court. The culprit apologized, saying he did not think he had spoken loud enough to be heard.

Judge Mathewman of the Third Circuit Court, Kailua, gave judgment for plaintiffs for \$300 and costs in the suit of Walker & Howland vs. Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company.

J. D. Easton and A. Richley, jury commissioners for the Fourth Circuit, have turned in their list of two hundred jurors for 1905.

Robert Nunes Lillie, Scotland, and William Weight, England, were naturalized at the late Hilo term. Mr. Lillie was for many years in the employ of Theo. H. Davies & Co. He is now prominent in the promotion of the Hilo banana industry.

Malcolm Springer has been retained as stenographer of the Fourth Circuit Court, Miss Kate Kelley having relinquished the appointment offered her by Judge Parsons. The Tribune says Miss Kelley's appointment was "at the urgent request of Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson." It elicited a "flood of protests" from, presumably, the Republican politicians of Hilo, and Miss Kelley took the position of stenographer to the Supreme Court in Honolulu.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**  
A rainbow supper is to be given by the ladies of St. James's Guild next Thursday evening. The decorations will include all the colors of the rainbow.

William J. Stone was given a surprise party for his birthday last Saturday evening, which invaded his home while he and Mrs. Stone were entertaining D. E. Metzger and J. D. Kennedy at dinner. The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stoble, Mr. and Mrs. George Mumby, Mrs. and Miss Weight, Mrs. and Miss Canario, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Richardson, J. T. Stacker and W. S. Wise. A set of toilet requisites was presented to Mr. Stone.

Professor Henshaw has been heard from enjoying himself at Watertown, Mass., among his old friends.

Dr. Martin Wachs leaves in the steamer Enterprise to locate on the mainland.

The Misses Ivy and Ruth Richardson have returned from an extended visit to

the mainland.

The sum of \$40 was contributed by Governor Carter, Senators McCandless, Bishop and Dowsett, through Rev. S. L. Desha, to the Christmas gift fund for the Sunday schools of Hilo and adjacent villages, which united in exercises at Hall Church last Sunday morning.

E. A. von Arnswaldt of Papaioa has returned from a visit of six weeks to the coast.

John A. Scott, who has returned from the mainland, reports his daughter, Margaret, much improved and expecting to return home with her mother in January.

August Ahrens, late manager of Oahu plantation, has taken the Richardson homestead on Church street for his family residence.

## NIHAU REPORTS FINE WEATHER

The steamer Nihau arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii ports, bringing a small cargo of 59 cattle and 15 pigs. Purser Story makes the following report: "Strong northeast winds with choppy seas on the outward trip. Fine weather on Hamakua coast with northerly swell and light showers. Smooth seas on inward trip with light northeast trades. Fine weather on Kona coast with rain on Thursday. Both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea have been covered with snow since last Tuesday."

#### COURT NOTICES

HACKFELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM, 1904.

H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. Lamar, Defendant, The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee. ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affidavits of L. N. Baldwin, and D. H. Case, and, it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar, has removed from, and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco, State of California, and, it also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in assumpsit exists between said H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., as plaintiff, and said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto; and, it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in the above entitled case, and due and diligent inquiry and search made for said P. E. Lamar for the purpose of making personal service thereof upon him as defendant, but that same was not and could not be had for the reasons hereinabove stated, and by said affidavits made to appear:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons in this action be made upon the defendant, P. E. Lamar, by publication thereof in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper, published in the English language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and hereby designated as a newspaper suitable for the advertisement of notice of judicial proceedings; that such publication be had and made at least once a week for four consecutive months; and

It is further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California;

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by post deposited in the United States Postoffice at Walluku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAI, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

Attest: (Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court.



Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure this cough. For 60 years it has been the standard cough remedy for children. Look out for cheap imitations. Get the genuine.

In large and small bottles.

Avoid counterfeits. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/4, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

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